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North Korea Rejects Plan For Reactors From Seoul

Surprise Setback to Pact Leads U.S. to Question Pyongyang's Pledge

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has rejected a draft U.S. contract spelling out terms for the construction of two light-water nuclear reactors on its territory because Washington insists that the reactors be supplied by South Korea, according to senior U.S. officials.

The rebuff over the weekend was an unexpected setback to U.S. efforts to carry out the central element of the comprehensive nuclear accord that Washington reached with Pyongyang in October. The rejection has also raised new questions in Washington about North Korea's overall commitment to carrying out the accord, the officials said.

It was unclear whether the North's position represented a major stumbling block to carrying out the accord or merely a bargaining tactic. Additional talks are scheduled for next month.

Under the accord, Washington pledged to arrange for financing and construction of the two reactors to compensate North Korea for dismantling its present nuclear program, which U.S. and allied officials maintained was designed to produce an arsenal of nuclear weapons.

During its long negotiations with Washington, Pyongyang objected for a time to letting Seoul assume a central role in the reactor project, U.S. officials said. But Washington was able to wear down North Korea's resistance by pointing out repeatedly that no other nation was willing to finance the bulk of the project.

By the time the accord was signed, the officials said, North Korean negotiators clearly understood that South Korea's financial contribution was conditioned on being named the principal reactor supplier. But the understanding was not spelled out in the text of the accord, a circumstance that U.S. officials said stemmed only from their desire to avoid unduly complicating the negotiations.

The U.S. officials said that, as a result, they were surprised when a senior North Korean Economics Ministry official told his U.S. counterpart during contract talks in Berlin last week that Pyongyang could not agree to language clearly identifying Seoul as the supplier.

"They are still fighting that issue," an official said, speaking on condition that he not be named. Another official said that North Korea evidently objected to the depiction of South Korea out of national pride, noting that the two nations have never formally declared an end to hostilities after the 1950-53 Korean War.

U.S. officials suggested that the accord might not be carried out if North Korea did not eventually relent.

The reactors must be of South Korean design, U.S. officials said.

See KOREA, Page 6



Women in Kuito, Angola, clearing rubble from the road in front of the colonial-era governor's palace.

Angola Staggers Toward Peace

A Shattered Nation Bears Scars of Civil War's Fury

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

KUITO, Angola — In the public plaza in the center of town, women methodically dig out the weeds that have grown between the white ceramic bricks. It is a task for the mad, or the achingly hopeful.

The grand colonial-era governor's palace that looms just behind them — once pretty in pink pastels and orange tiles — has no roof. Its interior is rubble; its walls a mosaic of bullet holes.

The rest of Kuito — a provincial capital and once the stately jewel of Angola's central highlands — is the same. There are roughly 1,000 masonry structures in this city of 100,000 people. Three or four dozen still have roofs intact. Not one has escaped war damage.

In the street, a girl who appears to be about 7 picks up a dead rat and flings it at a playmate, who seems more amused than perturbed. In the central market, adults wend their way past the war debris as if in a daze, still numb from 16 months of siege, shelling and house-to-house combat that took 20,000 to 30,000 lives. On the wall of one bombed-out building, even the graffiti weeps: "Here we all cry, 1-14-94."

Kuito 1995 conjures images of Berlin or Hiroshima 1945. The scale is smaller, the locale more remote, but the devastation is no less complete. This is ground zero of Africa's longest-running civil war. The fighting began 20 years ago as a contested square on the Cold War chessboard, took a timeout for peace in 1991 and 1992, then resumed with less international connivance but more internal fury following a disputed election 28 months ago.

Kuito, pristine through early 1993, was laid to ruins in the renewed round of fighting.

Now another fragile peace pact has been worked out in Angola. It was signed Nov. 19 by representatives, but not the leaders, of the formerly Marxist government of President José Eduardo dos Santos and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the former pro-West rebel movement headed by Jonas Savimbi and known as UNITA.

Despite a string of minor infractions on both sides, the cease-fire has held for 2½ months — long enough for the shell-shocked townsfolk here to start tending their public gardens.

On Wednesday in New York, the UN Security Council is expected to approve sending up to 7,100 troops to Angola in the hope of cementing the peace process. The mission would represent a second chance for both the United Nations and the Angolan combatants. The approval is expected even in the face of mounting worldwide skepticism about UN blue helmets and isolation.

See ANGOLA, Page 6

After Kazakh Dream, Russians Face Reality of 'Home'

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

AKMOLA, Kazakhstan — Vyacheslav and Tatiana Shapkin, Russians born in Kazakhstan, have had enough. The state collective farm where they live has not paid them in six months. They are selling everything they own.

They are doing what 300,000 other ethnic Russians in Kazakhstan did in 1994: They are moving back to a Russia they barely know.

The Shapkins are part of one of the largest migrations in the world since the end of the Cold War — the quiet, humiliating flight of nearly 3 million Russians in the last

three years from the former Soviet empire to a Russia that does not much want them, except as a focus for nationalist propaganda. Their departure is stripping the struggling and newly independent countries like Kazakhstan of talent and of their multinational character.

"Here we're hanging between earth and sky," said Mr. Shapkin, 33, sitting in the crowded office of Lad, or "Concord," a Slavic association that will bring their internal passports to the Russian Embassy in the capital, Alma-Ata, and register them as Russian citizens.

"It may be more or less O.K. in the cities, but in the countryside we've become the hostages of politicians," he added. "There's new pressure every day from Kazakh nationalists."

Problems are mounting high in northern Kazakhstan, which is dominated by ethnic Russians and hence one of the most important fault lines from the former Soviet Union. There is much tinder for those who want to set it afire to begin reordering the post-Soviet world into a Slavic empire, splitting Kazakhstan.

Russian nationalists from Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn to Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, who grew up in Alma-Ata, regard the border between the two countries as both fake and temporary, and usually refer to this region as "southern Siberia."

But even centrist Russians regard oil- and mineral-

See REFUGEES, Page 6

Algeria Jails 2 Islamists in New Blow to Peace Hopes

House Arrest Is Ended, Raising Fears That War Will Become Bloodier

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a major blow to hopes of a negotiated settlement in Algeria, the authorities have returned leaders of the Islamic opposition to a military prison, ending their stay under house arrest in Algiers where they were allowed to use phones and faxes and to meet with other politicians.

The government's decision was not officially announced and has yet to be confirmed, but it follows a steady deterioration in peace prospects over the past few months.

A figure in the Islamic opposition, Rabih Kebir, who is a political refugee in Germany, confirmed that he had lost contact with Abassi Madani, the president of the Islamic Salvation Front, Algeria's largest political opposition party, and his deputy, Ali Belhadj, at the end of last week.

Other opposition figures said Tuesday that the two men had been taken back to the Blida military jail outside the capital where they had been held since 1991, largely in isolation.

Mr. Madani, 65, and Mr. Belhadj, who is in his mid-30s, command the Islamic Salvation Front, an umbrella organization with great influence over the Islamic political opposition as well as the various armed Islamic factions fighting to overthrow the government.

Algerian senior officials and cabinet ministers have repeatedly accused Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj of refusing to condemn acts of terror by Islamic groups under their command, including a particularly bloody bombing of police headquarters on Jan. 30 that took the lives of 42 people and wounded more than 280.

Mr. Belhadj, who is by far the most militant Islamist figure in the Algerian opposition, has also given instructions in smuggled letters to armed militants to intensify the war against the army, these government officials also assert.

The opposition maintains, however, that the military-dominated government of Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi deliberately aborted chances of a dialogue last month when it rejected proposals from eight Islamist and secularist parties for a cease-fire in return for the release of political prisoners.

Opposition parties, meeting in Rome, also demanded the resumption of interrupted free elections and the immediate formation of a transitional "national unity" government to succeed military rule.

The Algerian government rejected these demands out of hand, and last week also rebuffed a proposition from President François Mitterrand of France that the European Union be host to a peace conference among Algerians, calling it inter-

See ALGERIA, Page 6

AGENDA

Clinton Intervenes in Baseball Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton, said to be "exasperated," summoned major league baseball players and team owners to the White House on Tuesday after a mediator failed to make progress in the player strike. Mr. Clinton had met with the mediator, W.J. Utery, who presented his proposal to resolve the dispute. The plans were not made public, and it was not clear what Mr. Clinton could do. Earlier article, Page 21.

PAGE TWO

Haitian Story: A GP's Duty?

THE AMERICAS Page 3

Line-Item Veto Clears House

ASIA Page 4

Is a Pax Asiana on the Way?

EUROPE Page 5

Rash of Strikes Across France

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 0.34	Down 0.57%
3837.39	110.67

The Dollar	Time close	Previous close
New York	1.5367	1.5314
DM	1.5565	1.56
Yen	99.425	99.45
FF	6.3125	5.3005

Books Page 9. Crossword Page 19.

International Classified

Page 4.



HATS OFF — An Orthodox Jew in Jerusalem running after his hat, carried off by high winds in the city on Tuesday.

The Hotel Minibar Goes All Out (and the Profits Keep Going Up)

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hotel minibars, long a solace for weary business travelers looking for a quiet drink after a hard day on the road, are now becoming veritable self-

vice bazaars where almost anything that fits inside is available — for a price.

The usual array of snacks, sodas and spirits is still offered, of course, but nowadays the highly profitable guest-room refreshment centers also dispense vitamins, disposable cameras, condoms and more. No longer the province of luxury hotels and resorts, minibars are showing up in midpriced hotel rooms — and even finding their way into economy lodgings.

Hotels are expanding their minibars, which have been around for 20 years, because they are such money-makers. A can of Coca-Cola, for instance, is marked up to \$2.50.

"In-room bars typically account for only 2 percent of the food and beverage turnover, but 20 percent of its profits," said Andreas Jacobs, chairman and chief executive of the privately held Minibar

Group of Switzerland, which owns several companies in the United States and Canada that sell and install minibars and offer consulting services.

David Dressler, room service manager at the Four Seasons Hotel in New York, would not provide specific numbers, but he said minibars were "a tremendous profit center."

Tastes of minibar users once ran heavily to alcoholic beverages, but that is no longer true. Of the top 10 sellers in 1993, colas outsold light beer by a 4-to-1 ratio, and bottled water outsold light beer 3 to 1.

Other items available in minibars include books, T-shirts, golf balls, playing cards, hosiery, greeting cards, sunglasses, lip balm and condoms.

"Condoms come in our 'care package,' and they're almost as big a seller in our minibars as Pringles," a snack food, said

Amilcar Rivera, who oversees the minibars at the Mondrian Hotel in West Hollywood, California.

These days, many guests are disappointed if their room lacks a minibar. Visitors from Europe and South America, where minibars are widespread, are particularly fond of the amenity.

"Until about six months ago we only had minibars in about 450 of the 2,400 rooms in our two hotels," said Leora S. Halpern, a spokeswoman for the Sheraton New York and the Sheraton Manhattan. "But so many guests wrote on comment cards that they wanted minibars, now we have them in every room."

As a result of the shift in attitudes, the self-dubbed "refreshment center" industry is euphoric. "We expect to grow 16 to 20 percent a year over the next few years," said Stephen Reid, executive vice president

of Minibar North America in Maryland. No firm numbers exist, but estimates of total sales of items from minibars run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Prices of minibar products are also starting to come down. Some hotels have found that they can sell even more and that guests complain less about high markups.

But hotel guests have found plenty of ways to vent their feelings about the high prices at most minibars.

Some guests, for instance, have been known to drain cans of soda and beer by punching a hole in the bottom, or to replace the clear liquor in miniature bottles with tap water.

As a result, more hotels are installing computerized minibars that sense when an item has been removed and record transactions instantly, through a cable television channel or an extra telephone line.

Officer Faces Court-Martial After 'Rights Inspection'

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55 من الامم المتحدة

THE AMERICAS

Long Sought by Presidents, Line-Item Veto Clears House

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing to roll untrammelled through the elements of the "Contract With America," the Republican-dominated House of Representatives has voted to give the president a line-item veto, the authority to strike specific parts of spending bills and some tax measures passed by Congress without vetoing the entire legislation.

Like the constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, which the House approved last month, the line-item veto would fundamentally change the way the government works. The veto would radically shift dominant control of the nation's purse to the president from Congress.

But also like the constitutional amendment, the measure the House passed Monday night could well be stymied in the Senate, which is more jealous than the House of the powers of Congress. The Senate continued to debate the amendment with little prospect for a vote any time soon.

The House approved the line-item veto bill by a vote of 294 to 134. Voting for the bill were 223

Republicans and 71 Democrats. Four Republicans, 129 Democrats and an independent voted against it.

The Democratic opponents of the measure maintained that it would give too much power to the president. "The most fundamental threat to the long-term liberty of this country," Representative David R. Obey of Wisconsin told the House, "lies in the unchecked use of executive power."

Representative Cardiss Collins of Illinois, who led the Democratic opposition on the floor, called the measure unconstitutional because "the Constitution does not give the Congress power to delegate the legislative function to the president or anyone else."

But the Republicans carried the day. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, called it "an important step for America" when a Republican House voted to give more power to a Democratic president because the Republicans thought it was the right policy.

The line-item veto, Mr. Gingrich asserted, "would allow the president to cut out some of the worst of the spending, to set some fiscal discipline."

President Bill Clinton supports the idea of a line-item veto, as have all other recent presidents. Ronald Reagan was the first to popularize the notion, and the Republican leadership of the House scheduled the vote for Monday as a tribute to him on his 84th birthday.

But, until relatively recently, the prevailing view in Washington has been that the Constitution requires the president to veto legislation in its entirety or sign the whole measure into law.

Under this new legislation, the president could blue-pencil individual items after signing an appropriations bill (or a tax bill, so long as the item did not affect more than 100 taxpayers), and the money could not be spent without further congressional action.

The theory is that the president would go through spending bills with a fine-toothed comb and excise pork-barrel projects that lawmakers had quietly inserted. Of course, the president could also veto the money for entire agencies or cities.

To reinstate the provisions the president had deleted, the House and Senate would have to pass a new bill specifically doing so. The president could then veto that bill, and the deleted

items would be reinstated only if Congress voted to override the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Opponents of the measure argued that a line-item veto would not by itself lead to a balanced budget. After all, they observed, half of federal spending involves what are called entitlements — programs like Social Security retirement and disability benefits and Medicare health insurance for the elderly and the disabled. Entitlements provide payments to everyone who is eligible and do not require annual appropriations.

Supporters of the line-item veto bill did not take issue with that argument, but they said the measure was a symbol and would enforce more discipline over spending.

The necessity for presidents to approve or disapprove bills in their entirety considerably strengthens the hand of Congress. It means, for example, that if Mr. Clinton had wanted to delete money last year for the Beluga Whale Committee, a favorite of Republican lawmakers in Alaska, he would have had to veto a bill that also contained essential money designated for border patrols and for the FBI.

While Some People Seek 'O. J.-Free Zones,' Millions Tune In

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — "I'm sick of it," Barbara Thornton said, referring to the O. J. Simpson trial.

Mrs. Thornton, 45, a child-care worker, then talked knowledgeably about the case for 10 minutes, hardly pausing for breath as she moved from a discussion of Johnnie L. Cochran Jr.'s legal skills to Marcia Clark's hair to Nicole Brown Simpson's merits as a mother to "that old greasy-haired guy" — what's his name — Kato Kaelin, a sometime actor with longish blond hair who was staying at Mr. Simpson's house in Los Angeles on the night of the killings.

Mrs. Thornton, as it turns out, has not missed a single installment. She watches every day that court is in session, until 3 P.M., when she leaves for work to look after the two small children of a Richmond doctor.

She does not tune in on the job — it would not be appropriate viewing for the children, she said — but still, she does not miss much. "My daughter calls and tells me what's going on," she said.

Two weeks after opening arguments began, and after seven months of exhaustive advance publicity, the O. J. Simpson trial has become the O. J. Simpson Show, an American cultural event, a soap opera that opened with the Ford Bronco freeway chase in June and is now unfolding in Judge Lance A. Ito's courtroom.



Mr. Simpson and his attorneys watching a videotape of Mr. Simpson embracing his son on the day of the murders.

On cable, Court TV is providing gavel-to-gavel coverage and CNN extensive coverage. After showing all of the opening statements, CBS, NBC and ABC are giving updates throughout the day. Innumerable talk shows and news magazine programs have focused on the case.

Mitch Riley, a New York City film director, works at home, and these days home is where the television is tuned to O. J. "It's the theater of the bizarre," Mr. Riley said. "It keeps pulling me in. What am I doing watching the O. J. Simpson trial

instead of my work? I wish it would go off the air."

The story is similar in homes and offices from Portland, Oregon, to Atlanta to Boston, people who were interviewed about their interest in the case complained about the media overload. Some said they had found it necessary to maintain O. J.-free zones.

In New Orleans, Anne Bradburn, a botanist, said she and her botanist friends had banned any mention of O. J. Simpson from their lunch meetings. "It's like a disease," Ms. Bradburn said.

In an ABC News poll taken the week before the trial began, 84 percent of those surveyed said they were fed up with the attention the case was getting. The Nielsen ratings for CBS, NBC and ABC for the week of the opening statements indicated that roughly 28 million households tuned their television sets in to the trial, about as many as tune in to soap operas on a normal weekday afternoon.

Even after the drama of the opening, CNN reported a 700 percent increase in viewers during its Simpson coverage last

week, for an average of 3.3 million households. Court TV said 729,000 households watched Thursday evening.

Whatever the measure, millions are watching the trial on television, listening to it on the radio, analyzing it on computer bulletin boards, talking about it and reading about it. Mr. Simpson's book, "I Want to Tell You," is one of three O. J. books on the best-seller list.

Hollywood is what it has become. The case and the way people talk about it seem to reflect the country's cynical mood. There is suspense, but it

is not about whether Mr. Simpson is guilty. It is about whether he will go free.

Juror Is Dismissed

A juror in the trial who has the same doctor as Mr. Simpson was dismissed by Judge Ito on Tuesday and replaced by an alternative, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.

A court spokeswoman said the juror, a white 63-year-old legal secretary, was excused because she has the same personal physician as Mr. Simpson. The doctor is likely to be called as a witness for the defense.

Her replacement is a 54-year-old black man, a postal service operations manager.

After a delay of more than two hours in starting the morning's proceedings, Judge Ito apologized to the jury and the alternatives, saying, "There were some very delicate matters that I had to inquire into this morning. It became necessary for me to excuse one of the jurors in this case."

Court sources said an investigation was still continuing into possible misconduct by another juror over possession of maps of Los Angeles and Chicago.

Media sources reported last week that the maps were found in one of the juror's rooms. Mr. Simpson flew to Chicago the night his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman, 25, were murdered.

Members of the jury are not allowed to gather information independently and must rely only on the evidence presented to them in court.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Seek to Revive SDI

WASHINGTON — Twelve years after President Ronald Reagan first proposed his space-based anti-missile system that ultimately cost \$36 billion, provoked much debate and built nothing, Republicans are pressing to revive it, although in a vastly different form.

Mr. Reagan's dream of erecting an impenetrable astrodome to shield the United States from an onslaught of Soviet nuclear-tipped missiles dissolved with the end of the Cold War. In its place has risen a smaller, but still costly, plan to defend the continental United States against a nuclear, chemical or biological attack from more than a dozen rogue nations like Iraq or from an accidental strike from Russia.

"One day, mathematically, something bad can happen and you ought to have a minimum screen on a continent-wide basis, and that's doable," Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, said last month. "And I think compared to the loss of one city, it is clearly a very small investment, although it's a lot of money over time."

Republicans want to more than double what the Clinton administration is spending to develop a national missile defense, to at least \$1 billion a year from the current \$400 million a year. Experts say such a network would cost \$5 billion to \$15 billion, depending on its coverage and complexity, and could never guarantee complete protection.

The new debate puts Republicans on a collision course with the administration over how quickly and at what cost the United States should deploy a system. The Pentagon is developing national defenses, but at a slower pace than Congress wants. (NYT)



Mr. Perry explaining his reduced budget.

Perry Defends '96 Military Budget

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's military budget for next year will allow the U.S. military to fight two regional conflicts and the emergence of a nuclear threat, according to Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

Although the budget for the 1996 fiscal year has been cut by 6.6 percent, the \$261.4 billion remaining "sustains force structure to support two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts," Mr. Perry said Monday.

He said the budget would allow the military to mount unexpected missions, such as the operation in Haiti last year. Despite the budget cuts, Mr. Perry said, the United States "maintains a robust overseas presence," with 300,000 U.S. troops currently deployed abroad.

The United States is to spend \$7 billion in 1996 for anti-nuclear programs, with \$2.9 billion for anti-ballistic missiles, which Mr. Perry called "our highest priority." (AP)

Clinton Backs Nominee, for Now

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton stood by Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. on Thursday as his choice to be the top U.S. medical officer despite claims that the doctor conducted hundreds of abortions. But the White House ordered a broad background check on the nominee.

Dr. Foster last week said he performed "fewer than a dozen" abortions during 30 years as a gynecologist. Right-to-life activists opposing his selection claimed that Dr. Foster was involved in hundreds of the procedures.

Mr. Clinton, asked about the conflicting claims, said: "I believe they have been cleared up, and I certainly support him." He did not elaborate.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, attempting to fend off questions about Dr. Foster, stressed that "the president is steadfastly supportive of the nominee" despite the uproar.

"It's clear that there are questions arising on Capitol Hill about his medical practice," Mr. McCurry said, "and for that reason the administration is now compiling an exhaustive and complete analysis of that practice which we will be able to share with members of the Senate." (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Lady Margaret Thatcher, at a gathering Monday night in Washington to celebrate former President Ronald Reagan's 84th birthday, listing three of Mr. Reagan's greatest acts as president as building up U.S. defenses, calling the Soviet Union the "evil empire" and establishing the Strategic Defense Initiative: "He was mocked at the time, and he didn't give a damn because he knew he was right. Ron's name will join the roll, eventually, of the giants of our time." (AP)

IRS May End Loophole For Passport Switchers

Immediate Taxation Is Proposed

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by a small but growing exodus of super-rich Americans, the Clinton administration has proposed the elimination of a loophole that allows wealthy individuals to avoid millions — and sometimes billions — of dollars in taxes by renouncing their U.S. citizenship.

Administration officials said about two dozen millionaires and billionaires each year renounced their citizenship to avoid taxes on the sale of major assets, such as corporations they founded or stocks that have appreciated in value sharply and would be subject to heavy capital-gains levies.

Closing the loophole, officials said, would raise about \$2.4 billion in new tax revenue over five years.

Under the new law, Americans who renounce their citizenship would have to pay taxes on long-held assets immediately, to eliminate any tax advantages of the move.

The administration also is proposing a separate provision to close a loophole that could allow wealthy Americans who renounce their citizenship to transfer assets, through special trust funds, to children who live in the United States and are in low tax brackets.

The White House did not disclose the proposed change, retroactive to Feb. 6 if passed by Congress, until Monday to prevent an exodus in the days before the announcement.

Officials said the plan targeted the jet-setting rich who try to have it both ways — they renounce their citizenship yet keep their homes and families in the United States.

As long as they do not physically stay in the country more than 183 days a year, these individuals can keep their families in the United States yet claim to be foreign visitors. Treasury officials said that in some cases individuals could avoid hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes on massive fortunes by using the loophole.

The Treasury said 858 Americans renounced their citizenship in 1994, up from 571 in 1990.

But only a few of the richest would be subject to the new law, since an individual's first \$500,000 in unrealized gains will be exempt from the tax change. At that exemption level, the new law is unlikely to affect anyone who has a net worth of less than \$5 million, officials said.

Ex-Air Force General in Line to Run CIA

By Ann Devroy
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has settled on Michael C.P. Carns, a retired air force general, to head the Central Intelligence Agency, administration officials said Tuesday.

An official familiar with the long search for a replacement for R. James Woolsey Jr. said the White House was going through the "final steps" before formally announcing the nomination.

Officials said the president had settled on General Carns because of his extensive experience on the management side of the air force, experience considered vital as the CIA faces broad inquiries into its operations and questions about its mission now that the Cold War has ended.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said Tuesday that "General Carns is at the top" of Mr. Clinton's list to replace Mr. Woolsey.

General Carns retired last year after three years as vice chief of staff of the air force.

He was considered bright "but very approachable," according to an air force officer who worked with him.

A senior U.S. official said General Carns was picked because "he obviously understands what intelligence can do for you" and because he "did not come out of the culture" of the spy world.

It was that culture that Mr. Woolsey had said was partly to blame for the Aldrich Hazen Ames spy scandal.

"What we wanted was a leader with proven command experience" who could plan and run operations involving different agencies, the official said. He did not want to be named.

Like Mr. Woolsey, who had never worked at the CIA before becoming director of central intelligence, General Carns has no direct intelligence experience.

But White House officials decided that was no drawback, given the recent public drubbing the agency has received.

As vice chief of staff, General Carns helped run the air force in a period in which U.S. military aircraft took part in the Gulf War and the Bosnia and Rwanda aid airlifts.

He is now a management consultant in California, an official said.

General Carns has a master's of business administration from Harvard University. A White House official described the retired general as "apolitical — somebody who will resonate on both sides of the aisle" and command the respect of both military and civilian defense leaders.

The largest share by far of the estimated \$28 billion annual intelligence budget is spent on military intelligence, a category General Carns knows best.

A former agency director, Robert M. Gates, and other experts have said that military intelligence is the area in need of the most reform and financial discipline.

Canada Warns of Border-Tax Retaliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OTTAWA — Canada has warned that it may retaliate if the United States starts taxing people and cars crossing the world's longest undefended border.

The Canadian Press reported that his department sent a protest note to the State Department.

Solicitor General Herbert Gray, who represents Windsor, near Detroit, in the House of Commons, said that if the budget proposal is adopted, "something by way of a countermeasure will definitely have to be considered."

"We hope these fees will not be imposed and therefore we will not have to do likewise," said Canada's external affairs minister, Andre Ouellet.

The Canadian Press reported that his department sent a protest note to the State Department.

Solicitor General Herbert Gray, who represents Windsor, near Detroit, in the House of Commons, said that if the budget proposal is adopted, "something by way of a countermeasure will definitely have to be considered."

The issue threatens to overshadow a state visit to Ottawa later this month by President Clinton.

The proposal is also meeting opposition in the U.S. Congress from legislators from border towns whose economies benefit from the millions of Canadians who cross the border each year.

Almost 100 million Canadians and Americans cross back and forth annually, the Foreign Affairs Department says. (AP, AFP)

Away From Politics

• The crew of the space shuttle *Discovery* completed the second major task of an eight-day mission, with a Russian crew member, Vladimir Titov, setting a small scientific satellite adrift in Earth orbit. (Reuters)

• Navy Secretary John Dalton has ordered more "family planning information" for sailors and Marines in hopes they can be gently persuaded to start families later in their careers, while on shore duty, and not earlier, while at sea. The move follows the navy's announce-

ment that five pregnant sailors had been removed from the aircraft carrier *Dwight D. Eisenhower*, the first U.S. warship to set to sea with women as part of the 3,000-member crew. (WFP)

• New York's Fulton Fish Market, for six decades the turf of Mafia families, is headed for new management under Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's plan to clean up the sprawling mart. Mr. Giuliani has decided to bring the market under city control and enact new laws to license

fish vendors, loaders and unloaders. Mafia control over the fish market has prompted wholesalers to take their business elsewhere, to Boston and Philadelphia, Mr. Giuliani said. (AFP)

• Scientists have recommended that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approve Depakote, an epilepsy drug made by Abbott Laboratories, to treat manic-depression. (AP)

• A convicted murderer, Jeffrey Dean Motley, 29, was executed by lethal injection

in Huntsville, Texas, in the state's fifth execution this year and 90th since the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976. (AFP)

• Defense lawyers for the Muslim cleric Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali and his followers, who are accused of plotting to bomb U.S. landmarks, asked for a mistrial Tuesday, alleging that the judge covered up plea negotiations with an important defendant. (Reuters)

Capitalise On Hong Kong's Exciting Aviation Future

With A Little Forward Thinking...

Invitation for Expressions of Interest to Develop a Freight Forwarding Centre at Hong Kong's New Airport

The Provisional Airport Authority's (PAA) comprehensive development plan for Hong Kong's new airport includes a Freight Forwarding Centre to accommodate the needs of the territory's air freight forwarding companies. The first phase 6 hectare site offers unique opportunities to design, develop and manage one of the world's largest freight forwarding facilities at the heart of Asia's booming economies.

The air freight forwarding centre is to be located adjacent to the two air cargo terminals. When the new airport opens, on-airport accommodation for the freight forwarding industry will be essential for efficient consolidated air freight services.

The PAA is looking for an experienced developer to design, construct and manage the Freight Forwarding Centre. Parties interested in this opportunity can contact the PAA, in writing, for an Expressions of Interest document. Responses to this document must be received by 12:00 noon on Friday 10 March 1995 (Hong Kong time). To receive a copy of the Expressions of Interest document, please contact:

Mr. Paul Hart
Commercial Manager - Real Estate
Provisional Airport Authority
25th Floor Central Plaza
18 Harbour Road, Wan Chai
HONG KONG
Telephone (852) 2824 7950
Fax (852) 2824 2786

PROVISIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

ASIA

Government Errors Put Kobe Victims in Bind

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Already widely criticized for their slow response to the earthquake in Kobe last month, Japanese authorities have now failed to distribute damage certificates to quake victims.

Thousands of Kobe residents lined up Monday in the cold predawn hours at city offices to get their certificates; people whose homes suffered severe damage need the certificate to be entitled to charitable donations and tax breaks. But many people whose homes had evidently collapsed were outraged to find that civil servants had designated their homes as only partly damaged.

At some city offices, moreover, many could not get certificates at all, because the offices ran out of the forms shortly after opening.

The mix-up took place in front of the news media and got top billing in evening papers and on television broadcasts, adding fresh fuel to the firestorm of criticism that has erupted against governmental institutions in the aftermath of the Jan. 17 quake, which killed more than 5,200 people.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's government has been criticized for failing to rush rescue and relief services to Kobe immediately after the

quake and for hesitating over offers of aid from foreign countries.

Although the latest foul-up was the fault of local officials rather than the national government in Tokyo, it underscored the rigid character of the Japanese civil service, which has been accused of reacting inefficiently and insensitively to a major humanitarian crisis.

News reports cited numerous cases in which government inspectors apparently used extremely strict standards in judging whether a home should be deemed severely damaged.

The Asahi Shimbun quoted Harumi Uehara, 66, who said authorities had previously put a red label on her house, meaning that it was destroyed to the point that it was unsafe to enter. "So what is this?" she demanded, referring to the description of her home as "partly damaged" on the certificate she got from the city.

The NTV network showed a man in front of his three-story house, which was so wrecked that the top floor nearly touched the ground. "Look at this!" he fumed. "Do you think this is 'partly damaged'?"

Behind such ire lay major financial considerations. Kobe officials had decided that each resident whose home was deemed "totally damaged" or "half damaged" was entitled to about \$1,000 from a \$450 million fund made up of donations from across Japan. But a resident whose home is designated

"partly damaged" is not entitled to any of the charity money.

Moreover, people whose homes are "totally damaged" get a full exemption from paying their land taxes, while people whose homes are "half damaged" are exempted from half their tax liability. People whose homes are "partly damaged," get no land tax break.

Kobe officials said they had sent several hundred inspectors throughout the city to make the assessments. Yoshihiko Furuo, a tax department official, acknowledged on state-sponsored NHK television that the city had received a number of complaints. But he said it was impossible to carry out thorough inspections of building interiors because many owners had left Kobe and could not be contacted for permission to enter. Accordingly, he said, the city based its designations on what assessments inspectors could make from the outside.

The city said it was willing to review the assessments, and officials urged citizens not to worry about city offices' having running out of forms Monday because they could return any weekday this month to get one.

One group of quake victims had some luck, however. They were allowed to move into the first 151 temporary houses set up near Kobe. Several thousand more units are being built.

New Sign of Power for Kim

North Korean Leader's Birthday Is Promoted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — In the clearest sign yet that Kim Jong Il has become the country's new leader, North Korea on Tuesday officially designated his birthday as the nation's "greatest holiday."

North Korea's previous "greatest holiday" was the birthday of his father, the late Kim Il Sung, on April 15. The North says that will now be replaced by his son's birthday on Feb. 16.

But North Korea did not say if Mr. Kim would make one of his rare public appearances on his birthday. He has been seen in public only three times since his father's death last summer.

In the birthday decree, North Korea gave its 22 million people two days off starting on Feb. 16 and ordered them to hoist national flags.

"It is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people to significantly celebrate the birthday of comrade Kim Jong Il, the great leader of our party and our people, as the greatest holiday of the nation," the decree said.

Mr. Kim, who will turn 33, is believed in firm control of the

hard-line Communist country, but he has not formally taken over since his father died of heart failure on July 8 at age 82.

The younger Kim became the North's supreme military commander three years ago, although he has yet to assume two other important posts that his father held, the presidency and the leadership of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea.

But the decree is another sign that North Korea is trying to

build up an intense personality cult around him, indicating that a transfer of power may be proceeding.

Nonetheless, the succession delay and Mr. Kim's absence from public view have prompted speculation that he is either too ill to handle the two additional posts or that a political struggle, perhaps within the ranks of North Korea's powerful military, has blocked a smooth transition. (AP, Reuters)

Japan Approves Gene Therapy

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — The Japanese government has approved gene therapy for the first time, and it will be used to treat a 4-year-old boy suffering from immune deficiency.

But Health Minister Shoiichi Ide urged doctors Tuesday to adopt a cautious approach and take ethical considerations into account. He said it was hoped the treatment would lead to "a major breakthrough." His ministry approved the gene therapy Monday.

The process involves extracting lymphocytes from the boy and mixing them with normal adenovirus deaminase genes, before reinserting them in the hope that a normal immune system will develop. Because the boy lacks adenovirus deaminase genes, even a common cold could kill him. Hokkaido University hospital is to begin the therapy next month.

A Rao Rival Expelled by India Party Before Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India's governing Congress (I) Party expelled a leading rival of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's on Tuesday in an effort to close ranks before six state elections that begin Thursday.

The expulsion of Arjun Singh, who had been considered the party's No. 2, heightened the risks of a split, especially if the party fares badly in the state elections. Mr. Singh may then be in a position to unseat Mr. Rao.

Mr. Singh has been "expelled from the Congress Party for six years for anti-party activities," said K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, the chairman of the party's disciplinary committee.

Mr. Reddy said that one of the six disciplinary committee members had wanted a decision on Mr. Singh's expulsion to be postponed for a few weeks.

"But we felt, in view of the elections that are going on, we should maintain discipline in the party," Mr. Reddy said. Before the committee met in New Delhi, Mr. Singh said in Bombay, "No one has the right to take action against me."

His party membership was suspended last month, and he lost his seats on the party's highest policy-making bodies. Expulsion is the most serious punishment the party can impose.

Mr. Singh resigned Dec. 24 as the human resources development minister, accusing the prime minister of inefficiency, indecisiveness and mishandling corruption cases.

His revolt followed an election debacle for Congress in three of four states where legislative elections were held in November and December. Mr. Singh blamed the rout on Mr. Rao's lack of charisma and said his economic reforms were hurting the poor.

Six states will elect legislatures in voting staggered over five weeks. Congress, which governs four of the states, is expected to fare poorly.

Although the elections will have no direct influence on the central government, they could have an impact on the Congress (I) Party. (AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY ASIA

Ship Fire Kills 18 at Korean Dock

SEOUL — Eighteen people were killed and seven seriously injured after fire broke out in the engine room of a container vessel being repaired in a South Korean shipyard, the police and the ship's owners said.

The 17,682-ton Hanjin Busan caught fire late Tuesday morning and burned for several hours in drydock in the southern port of Pusan, said a spokesman for Hanjin Shipping, its South Korean owners.

Ex-General at Helm of Seoul Party

SEOUL — Lee Choon Goo, a general-turned-politician involved in the 1979 military coup, was named Tuesday to head the troubled governing Democratic Liberal Party.

The former army division commander was named executive chairman at a national convention aimed at reinvigorating the party before local elections in June.

The appointment appears designed to placate conservatives following the sudden departure of the party chairman, Kim Jong Pil, a month ago under pressure from President Kim Young Sam.



Diana in Tokyo after receiving flowers from Japanese.

Princess Diana Charms Japanese

YOKOHAMA, Japan — The Princess of Wales held hands in a war cemetery with an old British soldier Tuesday and won the hearts of many Japanese on the second day of what has become a triumphant royal comeback.

Crowds of housewives turned out in bitter cold for the British princess's visit to Hodogaya War Cemetery in Yokohama, a port city near Tokyo, where she laid a wreath of red carnations for 1,738 Commonwealth war dead.

Since arriving in Japan on her return to full royal duties after a year's self-imposed sabbatical, Diana has shaken Japanese, reached out for children and the elderly and shown respect for the protocols of a nation still in mourning over the earthquake last month in Kobe.

"Despite scandals and a wrecked marriage," the Kyodo news agency said, "Britain's Princess Diana seems to enjoy unbroken popularity in Japan."

(Reuters)

Aquino's Daughter Pleads in Tears

MANILA — The daughter of former President Corason C. Aquino left her television talk show with a tearful plea to "spare our baby" — the one from a relationship her mother has rejected.

Kris Aquino, 23, left the family home four months ago to live with her married lover, the actor Philip Salvador. Their baby is due in June.

"If you think we have committed a sin, we are prepared to accept any punishment," she said Monday. "I can take it, but our baby is innocent."

Her appearance Monday marked the end of her 13-week contract with the state-run television network RPN-9. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Tomiichi Murayama prime minister of Japan, renewing Tokyo's demands for the early return of four northern islands held by Moscow since the closing stages of World War II as reports said the Russian foreign minister might visit next month: "It is very desirable not only for the two countries, but also for the whole international community that the territorial issue is settled on the basis of the Tokyo declaration." (APF)

Kingsley Swampillal, the bishop of Batticaloa, on the truce between the Sri Lankan military and Tamil rebels: "I am cautiously optimistic about the peace talks, and I welcome the government's breakthrough. It is the only way to find a solution to this problem." (Reuters)

See Miller of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program, which has designated 1995 as the Year of the Sea Turtle, on Fiji's decision Tuesday to ban commercial sales of turtle meat in 1995: "It's a really good move by Fiji. Getting moratoriums on the commercial sale of turtles is one of the key objectives of the Year of the Turtle campaign." (Reuters)

Peter Wolff, senior Asian technology analyst for CS First Boston (Japan), on a price war in personal computers: "The computer as a commodity, it's happening." (Bloomberg)

Emerging Asian Nations Want a Security Shield of Their Own

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asian and Pacific countries, concerned about the impact on regional stability of America's assertive trade policy and deep cuts in defense spending, are shaping a new security order that reflects the growing economic and military power of nations in the region.

While the United States will continue to play an important security role — especially in Northeast Asia, where the bulk of America's frontline forces in the Pacific are stationed, in South Korea and Japan — recent developments in Southeast Asia show a clear trend toward greater self-reliance in defense.

"It is too early to talk of a Pax Asiana replacing the Pax Americana that has been a dominant feature of East Asia since the end of World War II," an Asian official said Tuesday. "But the winds of change are starting to blow strongly in that direction."

The United States "will remain strategically engaged in Asia for as far ahead as we can see, but the nature of its engagement will change," said Robert Ray, Australia's defense minister.

"Trade and economic issues will be more significant factors in its interests, and it will neither seek nor accept primary responsibility for maintaining peace and stability in the region."

Mr. Ray added that, as a result, "the strategic affairs of our region will be determined increasingly by the countries of Asia themselves."

In recent months, several Southeast Asian nations decided to expand bilateral military exercises and cooperation programs, and agreed in principle to form a peacekeeping force intended mainly for use in the Asia-Pacific region, to operate under United Nations auspices.

Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia — members of the Five Power Defense Arrangements, the only formal multilateral security organization in Southeast Asia — agreed to extend the scale of joint maneuvers, particularly for their naval and air forces operating in the region.

Later this year, Indonesian troops will, for the first time, take part in war games in northern Australia with forces from the United States, Britain, Malaysia, Singapore and Papua New Guinea.

Regional officials said that such activities were not a precursor to a new region-wide military

pact. Instead, the officials said, they were part of a major effort, supported by the United States, to build trust at a time when the armed forces of almost all East Asian countries were being modernized with more potent weapons.

Enhanced security cooperation is helping to overcome old feuds and suspicions between such countries as Australia and Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, and Malaysia and the Philippines.

General Benny Moerdani, a former Indonesian defense minister, said he expected that military ties between Australia and Indonesia would gradually broaden and deepen.

"As our strategic outlooks are converging, we may soon realize that our capabilities also have become more complementary to each other," he said. "It is interesting to note that on many regional economic, political and security issues and assessments, the views from Jakarta and Canberra are often closer than between Jakarta and Tokyo or between Canberra and Washington."

Many Asian officials worry that continuing disputes between the United States and China over trade and human rights, as well as internal

maneuvering to succeed China's aging leader, Deng Xiaoping, could strengthen the hand of nationalists in Beijing at the expense of pragmatists who have generally pursued a policy of regional cooperation.

The Association of South East Asian Nations, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, played a key role in forming a regional forum that will meet for the second time at the ministerial level in Brunei in July to discuss Asian security problems.

The forum has 18 members, including the United States, Japan, China and Vietnam. It was established partly to draw both Beijing and Hanoi into cooperative security talks.

In another move to strengthen cooperation in Southeast Asia, Vietnam is expected to join ASEAN in July.

Reflecting concerns about isolating or provoking China, Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said that building a security order based on the notion of China as a military or political threat to the region "would not only be wrong policy, it would also be a bad and dangerous one."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

<p>TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER</p> <p>Appears on Pages 16 & 17</p> <p>PERSONALS</p> <p>THANK YOU SACRED HEART of Jesus and St. Jude for prayers answered. A.V.</p> <p>ANNOUNCEMENTS</p> <p>BE MY VALENTINE</p> <p>This year, don't forget your loved ones, who may be far away. By sending your ad in our Valentine's Day Messages on Feb. 14, you can tell them how much you love them.</p> <p>Call (312) 331-4637 or (312) 331-4638. Fax: (312) 331-4639. For a FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 39201400</p> <p>AGS INTL MOVING</p> <p>AGS PARIS (33-1) 40 80 20 40</p> <p>LEGAL SERVICES</p> <p>VIENNA, AUSTRIA Tel: 713-3374. Are you sad or worried? Lonely or depressed? Are you depressed? Let us help you. We are a professional counseling service. We help you with your problems. We help you with your emotions. We help you with your life. We help you with your future. We help you with your past. We help you with your present. We help you with your soul. We help you with your heart. We help you with your mind. 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EUROPE

Labor Unrest Threatens Balladur's 'Tranquil' Campaign

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's hopes of a "tranquil" campaign for the French presidency were threatened Tuesday by labor unrest, as teachers and students went on strike, Air France cabin crew walked off their jobs and railroad workers planned a stoppage later this week.

Political observers said Mr. Balladur's record as a compromiser in past labor disputes made it likely that unions would step up pressure on his government before the spring presidential elections. Polling will take place April 23, with a second round on May 7 if no candidate receives an outright majority in the first round.

A senior cabinet member said last week that Mr. Balladur was counting on his record as an efficient manager to persuade the French that he is the best man to govern the country after President François Mitterrand's 14-year presidency ends.

Mr. Balladur, the front-runner in opinion polls, has projected an aura of tranquil aloofness to convey the impression that he can steer France through a period of mounting social pressure caused by unemployment and economic crisis. His carefully constructed image could succumb to the same kind of social unrest — exemplified by violent protests by farmers and truckers — that tarnished the record of the previous Socialist government and contributed to its overwhelming rejection by voters in 1993.

Unions and other pressure groups already have learned that "conflicts pay," the newspaper *InfoMatin* said, after sev-

eral times forcing Mr. Balladur to back away from unpopular measures in the interests of social peace.

In 1993, Mr. Balladur canceled a plan for job cuts and salary reductions at the state-owned airline Air France in the face of labor conflict, in which strikers blocked Paris airports.

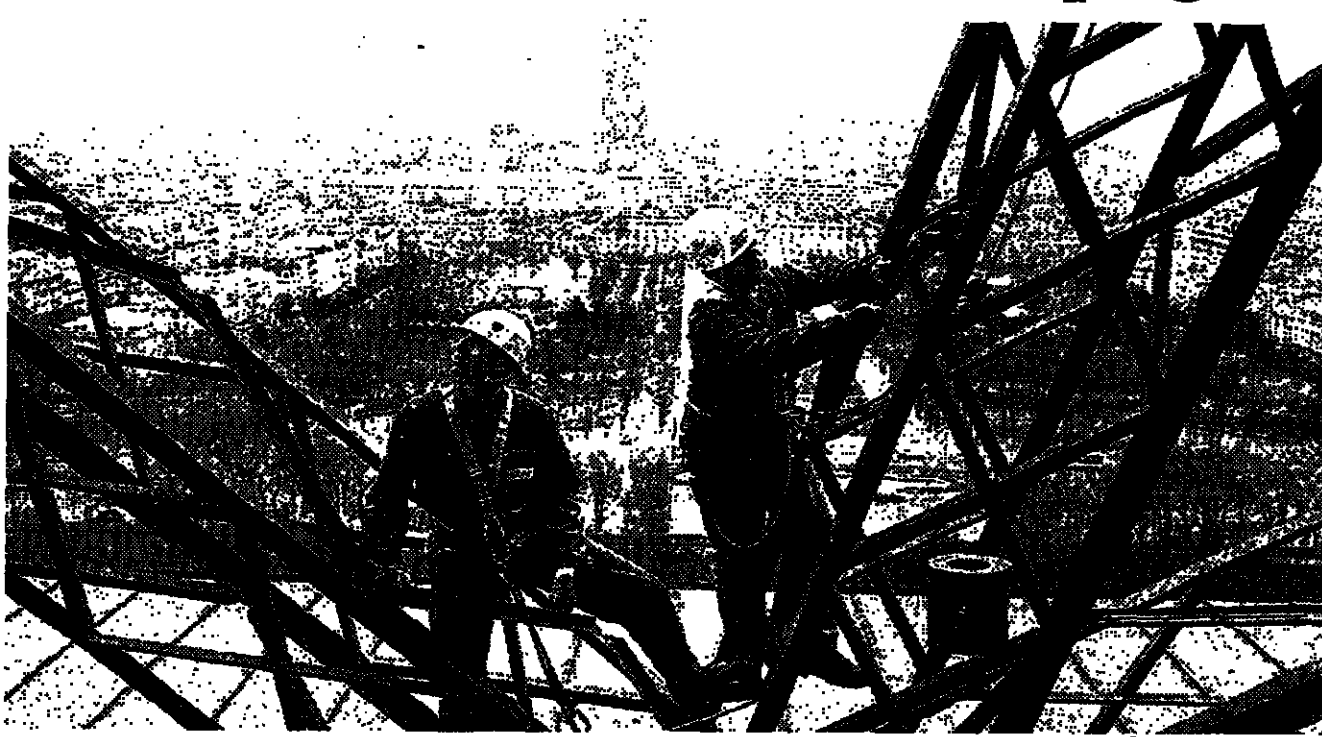
Last year, he bowed to the demands of striking fishermen after battles between rioters and the police.

His most consistent opposition has come from students and young people, 63 percent of whom are unhappy with his record, according to a recent poll. Student protesters forced him to abandon a plan to fund private, mostly Roman Catholic schools in 1993 and again last year to revoke a proposal that young people could be paid less than the legal minimum wage.

On Tuesday, students declared a one-day strike along with teachers from kindergarten to university level. They are concerned about funding levels, hiring of new teachers and the implications of a government report that questions the principle of free, guaranteed higher education for every high school graduate.

Unions said more than half of the country's 1 million state school teachers stopped work and that the percentage rose to 70 percent in Paris, where many took their protest to the streets.

Air France cabin crew were striking to protest "chronic understaffing," but the airline said it was able to provide service on all but about 30 percent of its medium-haul routes. Train drivers planned to walk out on Thursday, followed by a major strike in the industry next month.



A TOWERING TASK — Mountain climbers cleaning the Eiffel Tower on Tuesday as a 14-month face-lift began on the Paris monument. The cleanup of the 106-year-old tower is to involve 25 climbers and cost 20 million francs.

French Communist Leader Drops Party's Hard Line

Reuters

PARIS — In a landmark policy shift, Robert Hue, leader of the French Communist Party, announced his party's renunciation of its support for Communist rule in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hue, 48, who took over as party leader last year and is its candidate for president in elections this spring, disowned the line imposed since 1979 by his hard-line predecessor, Georges Mar-

chais, in a television interview Monday. "I say tonight very solemnly that the record was not globally positive," Mr. Hue said. "I think it had very strong, dominant dark sides. There were some positive elements, but they were minor compared with the whole."

"The regimes of the Eastern countries were the perversion of communism. We were wrong not to break sooner with that model, that absence of liberty," Mr. Hue said.

Mr. Marchais, 74, who is still a member of the party's National Bureau, continued to defend the record of the party in the Soviet bloc as "globally positive" even after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Public support for the French Communist Party stands at about 7 percent, according to opinion polls, compared with around 25 percent when Mr. Marchais took office in 1972.

Filmmaker Tax Breaks Are a Hit in Luxembourg

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For Jacques Santer, the European Union executive who is seeking a way out of Europe's divisive battle over television programming quotas, there is no place like home.

When he was prime minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Santer initiated a tax-incentive program that enabled his country to develop a modest film and television production industry from scratch over the last six years.

The Grand Duchy is far from becoming a new Hollywood, but sides to Mr. Santer, now head of the European Commission, say extending similar incentives elsewhere could help the European Union compete with American imports rather than just erecting barriers against them.

"There's logic in being in Luxembourg," said Jeff Jackson, who left Washington in late 1993 to set up

Chroma Image Engineering, which edits music videos and plans to expand into animation and special effects.

Because of its standing as a banking center, Mr. Jackson said, Luxembourg combines "capital and government savvy of how to partner with industry."

Mr. Jackson's move was just what Mr. Santer hoped to encourage when his government adopted a system of investment certificates in 1988. The certificates, which are available to individuals as well as corporations, grant a full tax write-off for investments in productions done in Luxembourg.

Since 1990, the system has encouraged 3 billion Luxembourg francs (\$92.6 million) worth of productions, mainly TV miniseries, documentaries and animations, but also some feature films and, more recently, works on CD-ROM. Although some EU countries have incentives of their own, few

have had such a dramatic impact. CLT, owner of the Luxembourg-based TV network RTL, took advantage of the system to create the country's first studio under the banner of Delux Productions, which has turned out 17 productions since 1991.

Delux just finished shooting a four-hour miniseries of the Alistair Maclean novel "The Way to Dusty Death," an \$8.5 million production it aims to sell in the United States and across Europe. And it has just begun shooting a film by Peter Greenaway called "Pillow Book."

Romain Schroeder, the managing director, said Delux had already met two of the biggest challenges facing the European industry. Lacking a big home market, it concentrates on series that can sell in several European countries as well as in America. Delux's output also has curbed CLT's need to go shopping in Hollywood, limiting imports.

Aides to Mr. Santer say they would

like to duplicate that success at the European level rather than continuing to battle over quotas, which France wants beefed up but Britain and Germany oppose. Such incentives are likely to be discussed when the commission holds its first debate on the film and television industry on Wednesday, they said.

Adopting the Luxembourg model EU-wide will not be easy. Despite the single market, tax remains a national matter, so any incentives will have to be enacted nation by nation, rather than imposed by Brussels.

Even then, some have their doubts that such incentives will work widely. "Luxembourg works because there are only 400,000 people here," Mr. Jackson said.

Investors rub shoulders daily with producers, he noted. "I can pick up the phone and get the prime minister if there's a problem," he said. "You can't do that in Paris."

Police Link 2 Bombings In Austria

Reuters

VIENNA — Austrian police on Tuesday linked two racially motivated bombings that killed four Gypsies and seriously injured another man in the last three days.

Cornelia Zoppoth, spokeswoman for the Interior Ministry, said the bombs, which exploded in the border region of Burgenland, were similar in construction.

Investigators are assuming that the same persons were responsible for both attacks, she said.

The authorities, warning the public to use care in handling any suspicious aerosol cans, said they were increasing police patrols in areas that are populated mostly by minority groups.

The attack attack in Stinatz, near the Hungarian border, seriously injured a municipal trash collector.

It followed a weekend blast that killed four Gypsies in Oberwart, 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the north. If linked to neo-Nazis, it would be the most serious extremist attack on ethnic minorities in Austria for at least 20 years.

The four men, two of them brothers aged 18 and 22, died while apparently trying to remove a booby-trapped racist slogan saying "Romanies back to India."

A 40-year-old victim was the father of five children.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Major to Set New Currency Criteria

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major insisted Tuesday that Britain would set additional conditions beyond those in the Maastricht treaty before agreeing to join in a single European currency. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, will set out the new conditions this week, he said. "I made it clear last Friday that not only must the specific Maastricht criteria be met, but that in addition we would ourselves require other criteria to be met before we thought it would be appropriate to consider a single currency," he told the House of Commons. Mr. Major declined to say when Britain would join in a single currency. (AFP)

Polish Prime Minister Will Resign

WARSAW — Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak of Poland will step down and be replaced by Jozef Oleksy, the speaker of the lower house and a member of the Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communists and coalition partners of Mr. Pawlak's Polish Peasant Party. The move was planned to avoid the dissolution of Parliament threatened by President Lech Walesa. (AFP)

Britain Backs Close Oslo-EU Ties

OSLO — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain on Tuesday backed Oslo's effort to maintain close relations with the European Union despite the fact that Norway's voters rejected membership in the community. Mr. Hurd, in Oslo for one day of talks with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Foreign Minister Bjørn Tore Godal, said Norway should be kept fully in the picture when the 15 EU member states discussed mutual matters. Oslo hopes to deepen relations with the Union despite the "no" vote in the Nov. 28 referendum. (Reuters)

Objection to Cost of Space Station

BONN — France and Germany want the European Space Agency to almost halve its contribution to the costs of developing an international space station, according to a document obtained by Reuters on Tuesday. The two countries proposed a ceiling of 2 billion European currency units on the agency's contributions to the space station from 1996 to 2000. German officials said the space agency had proposed a contribution of 3.8 billion Ecu (\$4.68 billion) last year. (Reuters)

U.S. Sees Demand for Farm Goods

WASHINGTON — With Austria, Sweden and Finland now members of the European Union, total U.S. exports to EU buyers of agricultural goods such as red meat, rice and nuts should rise, the Agriculture Department said Monday. U.S. farm exports to the three new EU members totaled \$229 million in 1993. Sweden was the top customer with \$151.5 million in imports, followed by Finland with \$45.4 million and Austria with \$32.2 million. (AFP)

Some Germans to Shun U.K. Beef

BONN — Meat processors and distributors in three Western German states have decided to boycott British beef because they fear it could be contaminated with "mad cow disease," the state governments said Tuesday.

Officials in Schleswig-Holstein, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate said farmers, restaurant owners and major retail chains also backed the boycott. The government decided Monday to allow imports of British beef to resume. The ban was imposed after outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy last summer. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Press conference with Anita Gradin, European commissioner of the program to fight fraud.

TOKYO: Official visit to Japan by Martin Bangemann, European commissioner for industry and telecommunications, who will meet the Japanese minister of trade and industry and the telecommunications minister.

BRUSSELS: Technical consultations between the EU and Tunisia in the hope of finalizing a Euro-Mediterranean accord before the end of March.

DAMASCUS: Visit to Syria by an EU delegation led by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France to try to advance the Middle East peace process. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Outcry Cancels Fashion Line

The Associated Press

PARIS — Striped pajamas that resembled uniforms worn by Holocaust victims were withdrawn by the Comme des Garçons fashion house Tuesday after an outcry by Jewish organizations.

A statement by the European Jewish Congress said the house's entire fall-winter 1995 collection, called "Sleep," summoned up "pictures of nightmare: the striped pajamas shown by an emaciated model are particularly shocking."

A spokeswoman for the Jewish group indicated the pajamas would be pulled from the designer's collection, and Comme des Garçons confirmed its decision.

Arthur Taylor Dies, Noted Jazz Drummer

By Peter Watrous
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Taylor, 65, a leading jazz drummer and bandleader who taught and inspired many young musicians, died here Monday.

Mr. Taylor was a marvel on the bandstand. He tried to make every performance conversational, pushing and prodding soloists into exchanges. He was a complete drummer. His brush work was extraordinary in its quiet drive, and he was a master of changing dynamics.

Between Blue Note and Prestige, the major independent jazz record labels of the 1950s and early 60s, he recorded roughly 100 sessions with some of the great figures of the era.

He can be heard on many celebrated albums, including John Coltrane's "Giant Steps," Miles Davis's "Miles Ahead," many of Bud Powell's sessions for Blue Note and Thelonious Monk's Town Hall recordings.

Mr. Taylor was born in New York and as a teenager became part of the fertile bebop scene of the late 1940s and early '50s.

Disenchanted with the jazz scene and American politics, he left for Europe in 1963. He lived in France until 1970 then in Belgium until 1980, when he returned to the United States.

He spent the last 10 years in New York. In the late 1980s he began performing more regu-

larly with his band, Taylor's Wailors, which included a number of young musicians.

James Merrill, 68, A Leading American Poet

NEW YORK (NYT) — James Merrill, 68, the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, died Monday of a heart attack in Tucson, Arizona, where he was on vacation.

Mr. Merrill's 14 books of verse established him as heir to the lyrical legacy of W. H. Auden and Wallace Stevens. He was known for the elegance of his writing, his moral sensibility, and his ability to transform moments of autobiography into deeply meaningful poetry. He once described his poetry as "chronicles of love and loss."

He won every major award, including the Pulitzer, the Bollingen Prize, two National Book Awards, and a National Book Critics Circle Award. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1966, he was named Connecticut's first poet laureate. His 15th volume of poetry, "A Scattering of Seeds," is to be published soon by Alfred A. Knopf.

He was also a novelist, playwright, and essayist, and, in 1993, published a memoir, "A Different Person."

He was born in New York City, the son of Charles Merrill, a founder of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. Because of family wealth he never

had to depend on his writing to make a living. He had been, he said in his memoir, rich since he was 5 "whether I liked it or not," and "as American as lemon chiffon pie."

He began his career after graduating from Amherst. After his "First Poems" (1951) received mixed reviews, he switched briefly to fiction and playwriting. His return to poetry came in 1959 with "The Country of a Thousand Years of Peace," and he then made his breakthrough in 1963 with "Water Street."

Doug McClure, 59, Actor, Gained Fame on Television LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Doug McClure, 59, the affable, good-looking sidekick Trampas who rode the Western television range with "The Virginian" for eight years, died here Sunday of lung cancer.

Although his fame peaked with "The Virginian," he continued to work. He appeared in the 1988 television comedy series "Out of This World" as well as in guest appearances on other shows. His last film appearance was last year in "Maverick." He was working on a film in Hawaii when he collapsed on the set on Jan. 8 and was flown to Los Angeles.

Wallace W. Douglas, 80, professor emeritus of English at Northwestern University, an innovator in the teaching of English and an authority on the

Romantic poets, died Jan. 30 in Park Ridge, Illinois, of complications from Parkinson's disease. He also had been a professor in Northwestern's School of Education and Social Policy.

Joan Cook, 73, a reporter and editor for 32 years for The New York Times, died Sunday. She also headed the Newspaper Guild chapter at The Times and helped organize a successful sex discrimination suit against the paper in the 1970s. While living in France in 1949 she wrote a weekly column for the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune, and later worked for the New York Herald Tribune before joining The Times.

72 Journalists Slain in 1994

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More journalists were killed worldwide because of their work last year than at any time in recent years, according to a report issued in New York by the Committee to Protect Journalists.

The committee, an independent group of American journalists, said that 72 reporters, photographers, and editors died in the line of duty in 1994, more than in any year since the organization began keeping records of journalists' deaths in 1981.

On March 20th, the IHT will publish a sponsored section in its Asian edition on

FAST TRACK 95: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Asia-American business and trade relations.
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- Spotlight on the Asian Development Bank.
- Japan in Hollywood.
- Bangalore: India's Silicon Valley.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

INTERNATIONAL

Hungarians Are Looking East, Far East, for Their Roots

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Five years after tossing off the cloak of Soviet domination in the social sciences, Hungarians are again asking a question that has bewitched them for centuries: Where are our roots?

During Communist times, Soviet scholars backed the idea that the Hungarians, like the Finns, originated in Russia's Ural Mountains, a hypothesis that somehow justified Hungary's inclusion inside the Soviet orbit.

But new research has brought that hypothesis into question, and Hungarians are looking even farther east for the sources of their culture.

In Hungary's universities, the study of Inner Asia is booming, bucking a trend throughout Central Europe that favors more practical subjects, such as computers and business.

Buddhist temples, inquiries into the mysteries of shamanism, epic songs and traditional healing abound in Hungarian cities. Among the rock-and-roll set, dreams of a nomadic existence and horses from the steppe run through their raucous tunes.

Two years ago, Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest began offering degrees in Tibetan and Mongolian — perhaps two of the most obscure European languages. This year, for the 10 spots in each discipline, the Inner Asian studies department got 80 applications for Tibetan and more than 40 for Mongolian.

"It is flourishing," said Alice Sarkosi, acting head of the department and a noted Mongolian scholar. "When you are 18 years old, a lot of students are not so interested in economic problems. But they are fascinated by these subjects."

Hungarians say the revived interest in their roots is partly a result of the unavoidable growth of patriotism or nationalism following the collapse of the Soviet bloc, which kept a tight rein on such passions, especially in Hungary following its failed 1956 uprising against Soviet domination. Another reason is that with the social sciences now depoliticized, Hungarians can exercise the natural curiosity they have about themselves.

A self-described ethnic riddle caught in the middle of a triangle of Slavs, Latins and Germans, Hungarians first came to Europe in A.D.

896, moving into the Carpathian Basin, which contains present-day Hungary, from the East. From the onset, Hungarians have felt and been a people apart from the rest of Europe. Their language has just vague similarities with only one other European language, Finnish, and their nostalgia for a nomadic existence appears anomalous in settled Europe.

While scholars agree on the date of the Hungarian arrival in Europe, they have bickered over almost everything else. Hungarian scholars have claimed variously that their people were descended from Turkic tribes in central Asia, from the Mongols, from the ancient Finns in Siberia or from a tribe of their own people who were lost amid the Mongol invasions of the 13th century.

The latest research began in 1986, when the Chinese government allowed Hungarian researchers to study a graveyard about 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) east of Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang Province in the northwest corner of China. The cemetery was discovered in 1907 by the Hungarian explorer Aurel Stein.

Hungarian archaeologists have excavated 1,200 graves and have found objects similar to ones in Hungarian cemeteries dating from the

9th and 10th centuries. Weapons placed in the graves are similar, and the methods of burial and the writing systems are the same.

"In these parts are hidden secrets never before seen," said Istvan Kiszely, a Hungarian ethnographer.

Near the grave site, Mr. Kiszely and other researchers happened upon a small ethnic group called the Ugars by the Chinese — a group distinct from the more populous Uighurs, a Turkic people that dominates Xinjiang. The scientists discovered that the Ugars, who number only 9,000, knew 73 songs that fit exactly into the pentatonic, or five-toned, musical scale that has made Hungarian folk music famous worldwide.

"We found the last lady who is singing their folk music, and she sings it just like we Hungarians," Mr. Kiszely said.

Mr. Kiszely said he believed that ancient Hungarians left Xinjiang no later than the 5th century and fell into a pattern of settling down and then moving westward. As centuries passed, and they mixed with ancient Finns, their unusual language evolved. Over time, they approached Europe and their present home.

Arafat Police Arrest 60 In Raid on Radical Unit

GAZA — Yasser Arafat's Palestinian police arrested 60 members of a radical group Tuesday that had defied his self-rule authority by slaying an Israeli security guard Monday in the Gaza Strip.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the police and intelligence forces raided the group's headquarters, offices and homes, rounding up dozens of activists, including senior figures.

The crackdown came as Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization began fresh talks in Cairo aimed at organizing long-delayed Palestinian elections, and as Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader, pledged to "eradicate" violence and terrorism.

In Cairo, Yoel Singer, head of the Israeli delegation, said the two sides would begin drafting an agreement on organizing the elections to a Palestinian autonomy council.

The election plan has hit several major obstacles, including Israel's reluctance to redeploy its troops on the West Bank, which it fears could jeopardize the security of 130,000 settlers.

"We should make an incremental progress every time we meet, including today," Mr. Singer said before meeting his Palestinian counterpart.

Israel froze the negotiations after a double suicide bombing by Palestinian fundamentalists near the coastal resort of Netanya on Jan. 22, which killed 21 Israelis.

EU Deal at Hand for Turkey

ANKARA — Customs union with Europe, a goal that has eluded Turkey for decades, seems within its grasp, and the development may help end a dispute with Greece over the division of Cyprus, analysts said Tuesday.

European Union foreign ministers on Monday agreed in principle on the trade accord with Turkey. The deal must still be approved by the joint Association Council next month.

Turkey, an associate member since 1963, agreed with the European Community in 1973 on a 22-year transition period to enter the customs union. Its 1987 bid for full membership, however, has been put aside by tacit mutual agreement.

As an apparent counterweight for the removal of a standing Greek veto on Turkey's rapprochement with the EU, the ministers also agreed to begin membership negotiations with Cyprus after 1996.

"Sufficient time has been given before launching talks with Cyprus," said Seyfi Tashan, chairman of the independent Foreign Policy Institute. "This leaves Turkey's options open. It is not as if the EU will start talks with Cyprus tomorrow."

"Greece may still put up obstacles before March," he added, "but the customs union looks set to happen."

The Greek veto on Turkey's ties with the EU stems from the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus since 1974.

ANGOLA: A Shattered Nation Staggered Toward Peace

Continued from Page 1

tonist tendencies in the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress, which will be asked to foot its customary 30 percent share of the bill.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the United States and South Africa sent money and troops to support the rebels, while the Soviet Union and Cuba sent money and troops to support the government. In the early 1990s, the United Nations tried to oversee a peace agreement with just 400 unarmed observers, a figure that everyone now agrees was egregiously low.

Washington reportedly will propose that UN logistics experts and engineers come first, with troop deployment to follow later, contingent upon both sides' continued commitment to the peace process. Zimbabwe, India and Brazil reportedly are to provide troops.

Diplomats in the capital, Luanda, remain uncertain about the depth of the commitment to peace, but they remain as hopeful as the women in the central plaza in Kuito. "We tell time by a wristwatch," a Western diplomat said. "Angolans tell time by a calendar, if at all."

Mr. Savimbi has sent conflicting signals. He refused to attend the signing of the accord in neighboring Zambia, citing security concerns. He has refused to meet with Mr. dos Santos, although the two men exchanged letters last week in which they agreed in principle to a meeting.

Having devoted three decades to his dream of becoming Angola's president, Mr. Savimbi recently acknowledged that his movement was in decline. He began to lose Western support when reports of human rights abuses within UNITA emerged in the early 1990s. He was cut off entirely when he made an unsupported claim that Angola's first democratic election, in September 1992, had been stolen from him.

Mr. Savimbi returned to war a month later and at one point controlled about 70 percent of Angola and a quarter of its provincial capitals. But the government eventually turned the military tide. On Nov. 11 — just a week before the signing of the peace accord — government forces routed UNITA from its symbolic capital of Huambo, which Mr. Savimbi had vowed to defend to the death.

Now the rebels are back in the bush, this time without international sponsorship.

Mr. Savimbi could remain a destabilizing guerrilla movement. Or he could pursue the peace process, which means joining a government of national unity as a junior partner and later as an opposition leader.

The Luanda government appears split between hard-liners who hope to wipe out the rebels and moderates who insist that an all-out military victory is impossible. Mr. dos Santos fits in the second category, but the capture of Huambo on the eve of the accord signing suggests that a hard-line element may be ascendant.

ALGERIA: Opponents Are Jailed

Continued from Page 1

ence in domestic affairs. Mr. Mitterrand's proposal led to an embarrassing split with the government of Prime Minister Eduard Balladur, whose Foreign and Interior ministries immediately registered displeasure with the Mitterrand plan.

Algerian affairs experts said they now feared an intensification of the war that has taken some 30,000 lives since 1992 before a new effort can be mounted to end it.

Such an effort will prove even more difficult, given convincing evidence that the various factions of the Islamic opposition, which once were united under the banner of the Islamic Salvation Front, are now splintered, with many militant extremists acting very much on their own.

"If the regime continues to reject a peaceful solution, it will bear alone the results of that," Mr. Kebir told the London-based Arabic daily Asharq Al Awsat in an interview.

Still, the Islamic leader, who fled Algeria two years ago, reiterated demands that the European Union and international community take economic aid to Algeria to the willingness of the government "to start serious negotiations with the opposition."

Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj were arrested in 1991 after their party was banned.

Opera's Loser Wins 3 Awards

PARIS — Myung-Whun Chung, dismissed last fall as music director of the Paris Opera, won 3 of the 13 prizes awarded Tuesday at the French musical equivalent of the Oscars.

An audience of 2,100 in the music industry honored Mr. Chung as best orchestra conductor of 1994, as well as for the best classical French recording and best opera production.



PORTUGUESE PLASTIC — A new credit card that is expected to replace a lot of Portugal's small change. It can be used for purchases such as newspapers, cigarettes or a cup of coffee. The card has a spending limit of \$375, does not have a user's name on it and requires no secret codes. It can be recharged at automatic teller machines.

REFUGEES: Russians Leave Kazakhstan Dream for Reality at 'Home'

Continued from Page 1

rich Kazakhstan as a prime focus for the new unity that Moscow seeks, an economic reintegration of the jewels of the former Soviet Union that scattered when the superpower collapsed in 1991.

As difficult as life may be in Russia, Mr. Shapkin said, "the economy is better there and there's more order." His wife, sounding like the steady wind on the vast frozen steppe that surrounds Akmolna. They get on fine with their Kazakh neighbors, she said, but she is concerned about her two sons, 9 and 11.

"We're less cozy here," she said. "We don't speak Kazakh. And I worry about them serving in the Kazakh Army."

The Kazakh elite has traditionally been pro-Russian. Concerned about nationalist pressures, economic instability, and the emigration of ethnic Russians, President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev's government has been more conciliatory to Russian interests.

It has decided to move the capital here from Alma-Ata, agreed to Russian military bases and partially merged their armies. It is moving toward Russia as a state language equal to Kazakh, and is considering a dual Russian-Kazakh citizenship and a grant of equity in major energy projects to Russia, a big priority for Moscow, which controls the pipelines.

Prime Minister Akehsan Kazhegeldin is married to an ethnic Russian, like many of the Kazakh elite. He said he considered himself a Muscovite and saw the relationship with Russia inevitably as one of "partnership" and "unity."

Mr. Kazhegeldin, 42, who knows some macroeconomics, is a strong proponent of reintegration.

"Our way is toward the market and toward Russia," he said. "I always say that if anyone tries to stop us entering through Russia's front door, we'll try to slip in through the back window."

Founded in 1824 as a Russian fort, Akmolna, then called Akmolinsk, was called Tselinograd, or "City of the Virgin Lands," during the Soviet era.

Northern Kazakhstan is almost 80 percent ethnic Slav, a result of borders drawn by Russians to dilute the nomadic Kazakhs, who today make up only 40 percent of vast Kazakhstan's population of 17 million. Huge numbers of Kazakhs starved during the Stalin-era collectivization of farmland, and many Russians, Tatars and ethnic Germans were deported here.

Then, 40 years ago, Nikita S. Khrushchev announced the Virgin Lands campaign, designed to bring Kazakhstan's vast pastureland under the plow. The next 10 years brought hundreds of thousands of young Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians to settle the steppes where Genghis Khan once roamed.

Some 25 million hectares (64 million acres) of pasture were plowed and hundreds of collective farms established in the name of communism.

But yields dropped because of misguided agricultural ideas on the unprotected steppe, where winds blew the topsoil away.

"All young, unmarried people were urged to help," said Zhanna Bulgakova, who came here straight from school in Kuibyshev, Russia. "They said: 'Build a new young city. Build communism.' And we were all volunteers."

"We were happy then, in the '60s," she said softly, hearing the music in her head. "Imagine, at 22 I was appointed a chief engineer! We had to set up a radio station, and there was nobody old from whom to learn."

She met and married Vladimir Bulgakov, who was the only anesthesiologist for seven large districts. Today, he is a professor of medicine specializing in tuberculosis, still rampant here. He earns the equivalent of \$25 a month.

"It's a joke," he said with disgust, showing visitors the henhouse he built near his apartment block for extra income, together with the pigs and cows he raises at his dacha.

Golda Written Off As Bad Investment An Unceremonious Shalom For Meir, a Onetime Heroine

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Once in a while when money talks it can say something about a country. In Israel, it said Tuesday that the people in charge sometimes take a cold-eyed, cost-effective view of national heroes.

For the last decade, Israel's smallest bank note, an orange-shaded bill valued at 10 shekels and worth about \$3.30, has been graced with a portrait of the late Prime Minister Golda Meir, a wry near-smile on her face.

After Tuesday, though, it's shalom, Golda.

The Bank of Israel began introducing 20 million copies of a new 10-shekel coin, with plans to withdraw all 17 million of the old bills from circulation within a year.

Made of steel and bronze, the new coin carries the number 10 on one side and a fruit tree on the other, inspired by the design of a Hebrew coin from the first century.

It is not a knock on Mrs. Meir, says Shmuel Belitsky, director of the bank's currency department. It is simply that coins last much longer than bills, so the switch will save money.

"Before we put out any bill or coin, we make surveys," he said, "and we found that 70 percent were in favor of this switch, especially when they heard about the large savings involved."

Still, it is an unceremonious dumping of a historic figure — the only woman to head the Israeli government, from 1969 to 1974, and one of the country's best-known personalities overseas. It shows how un sentimental Israelis often are about their own leaders, even those — who are widely admired by foreigners.

"Israel is too young to have those kinds of emotions about its founders," said Nahum Barnea, a political commentator for the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth. "The only exception," he said, "is maybe Theodor Herzl," a reference to the father of modern Zionism. "The others are in a transition period between being politicians and being part of history."

In general, Israelis take a more jaundiced view of heroes these days than in the past, and Mrs. Meir, who died in 1978 at the age of 80, has not escaped revisionist scrutiny.

Golda, as she is universally known here, was traditionally seen as a woman of indomitable spirit and strength. In the revisionist view, firmness becomes inflexibility, which caused her to miss more than one opportunity to make peace with the Arabs.

Americans can be far more affectionate than many Israelis toward this woman who was born in Russia, grew up in Milwaukee and settled in prestate Palestine in 1921.

Two months ago, The Jerusalem Report, an English magazine, asked both Israeli and American Jewish teenagers to name their Israeli heroes. Golda ranked first in the American survey.

She did not make it to the Top Ten in Israel, where No. 1 was Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, followed by Avigdor Goren and Gidi Gov, local pop stars unlikely to ring many bells in the United States.

U.S. House Passes Bill To Make Convicts Pay

By Katharine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an display of bipartisan sympathy toward crime victims, the House of Representatives voted unanimously Tuesday to require anyone convicted of a federal crime to pay full restitution to the victim for damages.

Current law allows but does not require courts to order such restitution, except in cases of federal crimes of domestic violence.

The bill would not apply to state and local courts, where most violent crimes are prosecuted.

There was virtually no argument over the proposal, which passed 431 to 0. It was the first of six crime bills the Republicans are bringing up as part of their "Take Back Our Streets Act" in their "Contract With America."

Other bills are sure to provoke more debate, especially one seeking to repeal the partial ban approved last year on assault-style weapons.

In speeches on the restitution bill Tuesday, voices on both sides of the aisle said they intended for criminals not only to "do the time" for their crimes but also literally to pay for their misdeeds.

The bill shows victims that "we will stand for you and with you," Representative Sheila Jackson Lee, Democrat of Texas, said on the House floor, echoing virtually everyone else who spoke.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the bill would cost \$5 million a year, mainly for additional administrative expenses of the federal courts.

The courts would determine the amount of restitution based on the victim's situation, not on the criminal's finances. The court, which would set the schedule for payments and the method, could not take into account whether the victim had access to insurance or other compensation.

KOREA: North's Rebuff to U.S.

Continued from Page 1

origin, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Monday at a news conference in Washington with Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myung of South Korea. "That's a fundamental part of the United States' position."

"It is important that South Korea's role be spelled out for the world to see," another senior U.S. official said, adding that Seoul's national prestige was at stake. He said Washington had taken South Korea's point of view partly because the country was contributing several billion dollars to the project and partly because insisting on its role "reinforces the need" for direct dialogue between the two Koreas.

Mr. Gong said he remained hopeful that Pyongyang would accept Seoul's role in providing the reactors, saying that inter-Korean dialogue is a key to the success of the agreement.

"As it takes two to tango," he added, "we expect genuine change in the attitude of North Korea."

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
This Week	Last Week	Wks. on List
1 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	1	48
2 POLITICALLY INCORRECT, by Bill Clinton	2	32
3 KISS THE GIRLS, by James Patterson	3	2
4 SELF-DEFENSE, by Jonathan Kellerman	4	3
5 EYES OF A CHILD, by Richard and North Patterson	5	2
6 ACCEPTABLE RISK, by Robin Cook	6	1
7 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	7	129
8 THE MURDERERS, by W.E.B. Griffin	8	1
9 TRUST ME, by Jayne Ann Krentz	9	1
10 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER, by Martin Mangan	10	1
11 DEBT OF HONOR, by Tim Clarys	11	17
12 WIN/LOSE, by Danielle Steel	12	7
13 THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark	13	10
14 INSONDIA, by Stephen King	14	15
15 ALWAYS A RECKONING, by Jimmy Carter	15	10
NONFICTION		
1 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston	1	17
2 CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE, by John Paul II	2	14
3 SISTERS, by Carol Saline	3	6
4 DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen	4	18
5 INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE, by Ronald Reagan	5	15
6 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	6	7
7 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul McCutcheon	7	4
8 THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY, by Robert G. Hagstrom	8	5
9 MARCHING IN THE CAR- DEN OF GOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	9	8
10 ALL MY CHILDREN, by Gary Wainer	10	4
11 JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	11	19
12 THE BELL CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray	12	10
13 NO ORDINARY TIME, by Dark, Kearns Goodwin	13	16
14 LONG WALK TO FREEDOM, by Nelson Mandela	14	2
15 DOLLY, by Dolly Parton	15	17
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	20
2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE, by Rosie Daley	2	41
3 FOOD, by Susan Spicer	3	4
4 ILLUMINATA, by Marianne Williamson	4	3

BORDER MUSIC

By Robert James Waller. 248 pages. \$17.95. Warner Books.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

HAVING sold more than 10 million copies of his first two books, "The Bridges of Madison County" and "Slow Waltz in Cedar Bend," Robert James Waller has fed his hackneyed romance recipe back into the computer and come up with his worst book yet, a truly atrocious ballad about a part-time cowboy and a one-time topless dancer that gives new meaning to the words sappy, sexist, mannered and clichéd.

What is the appeal of these books? Waller's novels read as if they had been churned out by a word processor programmed with scenes culled from soap operas, B movies and easy-listening songs and written in lan-

BOOKS

guage lifted from Hemingway parody contests and Playboy picture captions.

The most old-fashioned, hard-core sort of sexism is combined here with the fuzziest, most up-to-date talk of self-esteem, while completely banal sentiments are continually recycled in self-consciously saccharine language.

In the case of "Border Music," the story is a staple of country-western songs: Down-and-out woman meets charming, footloose guy; the two date, mate and share a brief interlude of bliss before setting off down the road for that requisite visit to the heartbreak hotel.

In the novel's very first sentence, macho Jack Carmine rescues poor, helpless Linda Robo from a man who has torn off her G-string as she's dancing. He hits the guy with a pool cue, then jumps in his trusty Chevy truck with Linda and hits the road for Texas.

Throughout the novel, Linda is described in terms of her body: "We're told that she fills 'out her jeans like she'd been born in them' and that she smells 'of all the highways that ever ran through spring and summer toward sad-eyed endings.'"

Jack is described in somewhat less palpable terms. A "descendant of scalp hunters, back shooters and ladies of the night," he's supposed to be one of those tough, latter-day Bogart characters whose cynicism conceals a hurt and troubled heart.

Jack says things like "survival, first, procreation after that" and "stroking a woman's hair while looking out at a rainy day is 92 percent as good as sex."

In one fairly typical passage, Waller writes: "Women liked Texas Jack Carmine in the same way people enjoy sunshine and soft rain on their faces. He

seemed to skate on the wind instead of letting it blow him around, and women sensed it. More than that, he genuinely liked women, not only in bed, but overall. Liked to watch them, talk with them, dance with them, and women picked up on it. They liked him because he liked them for all the things women are."

Characters in "Border Music" actually turn to other people and say things like "chic is what I've always favored, and chic is what we're after."

Or "Tonight, I'm runnin' for the fireside, hangin' on to the latchkey, gettin' on to the great, sad arrow for a while and intendin' to grin just a bit if it's at all possible."

"Border Music" must surely rank as one of the most dreadful novels to come along in a long time.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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*J.D. Power and Associates 1994 Customer Satisfaction with Product Quality and Dealer Service StudySM. Study based on a total of 24,797 U.S. consumer responses.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

To the Brink With China

China's obstinacy left President Bill Clinton no choice but to announce punitive tariffs (100 percent) on a billion dollars worth of targeted Chinese imports. Beijing promptly reciprocated these toughest-ever sanctions. If further talks do not produce a breakthrough by Feb. 26, a trade war will be added to the tensions that other trade disputes, human rights issues, nuclear nonproliferation and Taiwan already impose on Chinese-American ties.

This is not, on the merits, a tough issue. Chinese factories shamelessly knock off American compact disks, personal computer software and movie videos. The Chinese have fended off repeated well-documented complaints of piracy, professing ignorance of the Western concept of intellectual property. But it is piracy. The Chinese have laws against it. The American effort has been to expect China to respect its own laws. The flagrancy of the offense and the necessary determination of American negotiators to defend a leading American export industry have given the issue a high political profile.

As newcomers to world trade, the Chinese are vying for a place at a crowded table. And they have a place. It gave them an immense surplus approaching \$30 billion in trade with the United States last

year. You would expect, along with the benefits of access to Western markets and technology, some bruises in bringing together two disparate systems. But there have been enough of both benefits and bruises to instruct China in the necessity of playing by the international rules. Realizing the importance of early precedents, the United States is using the occasion of China's application to the new World Trade Organization, now the keeper of these rules, to make sure that China accepts them. This is the context in which the litmus piracy issue unfolds.

Some say China's veiled succession struggle undercuts its self-interest in trade accommodation — no one wants to be accused of kowtowing to the United States. Others think the link between Chinese officials and their friends and relatives in the business sectors policy judgment. Still others suggest that the Chinese took President Clinton's bestowal of open access to the American market last year as a sign that America could be rolled on other issues. Who knows what is in the heads of the few Chinese who run that country? But Mr. Clinton needed to make a strong affirmation of the American interest in a system of normal open two-way trade. He made it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Watching Algeria Explode

Algeria now stands at the brink of open civil war. The violence has reached a point at which several hundred people are dying each week in the struggle between the military government and the Islamic radicals who are trying to tip it over. Although wider fighting would have ugly implications not only for the rest of North Africa but for Southern Europe as well, there is little indication of progress as other governments try to push the combatants toward a truce.

For the Western democracies, neither side represents an attractive solution. The fighting goes back to a presidential election three years ago that the army annulled at the moment it became clear that Islamic fundamentalists were going to win. The army has talked of a new election this year, but a leader of the principal Islamic opposition party has responded, from prison, that any attempt at an election in present circumstances will lead to greater bloodshed. A week ago a tremendous bomb in a car exploded in downtown Algiers, killing 42 people.

Last month representatives of a broad range of Islamic opposition organizations, meeting in Rome, offered the government terms for negotiation. But the

government unwisely rejected the overture, and almost as rapidly the understanding among the Islamic leaders unraveled. It is hard to know in retrospect whether it was a substantial opportunity that was missed, but in any event it is now apparently gone.

If the fighting develops into open warfare, there is an obvious danger that other North African countries could be drawn into it. It would produce waves of refugees fleeing to Spain, Italy and especially the former colonial power, France. Those refugees would surely carry their divisions and grievances with them.

Europe increasingly finds itself embattled and threatened by ethnic and religious wars that seem to be intractable. The wars in the former Yugoslavia have been going on for nearly four years. The fighting in Chechnya is having an ominous effect on an uneasy government in Russia. Now a civil insurrection to the south is gathering momentum. The death toll in each of these cases has been high and could easily go much higher. But to intervene usefully on behalf of peace seems to be beyond the statecraft of the world powers of the 1990s.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clinton's Sensible Budget

The budget that Bill Clinton released on Monday might seem tame by comparison with the government-gutting promises of Republicans. The president would wipe out no department or major program. He would not balance the budget, but instead projects \$200 billion deficits as far as his budget officials can see. He barely nicks entitlement programs and achieves savings through hundreds of reasonable, though unexciting, spending reductions.

But the administration's plan exudes common sense. The deficit would fall as a percentage of economic activity — the best gauge of the government's tug on private capital. By avoiding a mindless rush to balance, the president preserves valuable investments in education, training, and research. His budget provides a worthy alternative to an expected Republican onslaught on government.

Goaded by the Republicans, the president made his task harder by proposing tax credits, as previously announced, of up to \$500 per child and up to \$10,000 per family for education and job training. He exempted Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and defense — more than half the budget — from sizable cuts, forcing bigger cuts on everything else. The budget plan calls for spending over the next five years about \$130 billion less than what it would cost to continue this year's federal programs. Most of the service cuts would come out of housing, transportation, energy and other discretionary programs. Mr. Clinton would eliminate 131 mostly small programs, consolidate 271 others, and cut the federal payroll to the lowest level in 30 years.

The Republicans are likely to embrace nearly every one of Mr. Clinton's cuts and impose even more. The administration will fight to preserve its national service, training, and education initiatives. The president proposes "skill grants" for unemployed and low-paid workers to buy vocational training. He would spend more on early childhood education and nutrition, tuition grants for low-income fam-

ilies, and programs to stimulate commercial technology. Investment in civilian infrastructure, research, education and training would rise from \$136.6 billion this year to \$137.8 billion next — an increase that does not make up for inflation and that pales next to Mr. Clinton's election-year promise to boost investment by \$50 billion a year. Yet he will be lucky to push even modestly increases past Congress.

The president backed off from cutting Medicare and Medicaid, even though the two programs are projected to rise by more than 9 percent a year and account for about 40 percent of the increase in federal spending over the next several years. Burned by last year's debacle over reform of private health insurance, he seems content to let the Republicans take on popular entitlements.

Some critics ridicule the administration for a weak-kneed attack on the deficit. But lowering the deficit to 2 percent of domestic output, half its recent level, while preserving a modicum of public investment is a responsible turnaround.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

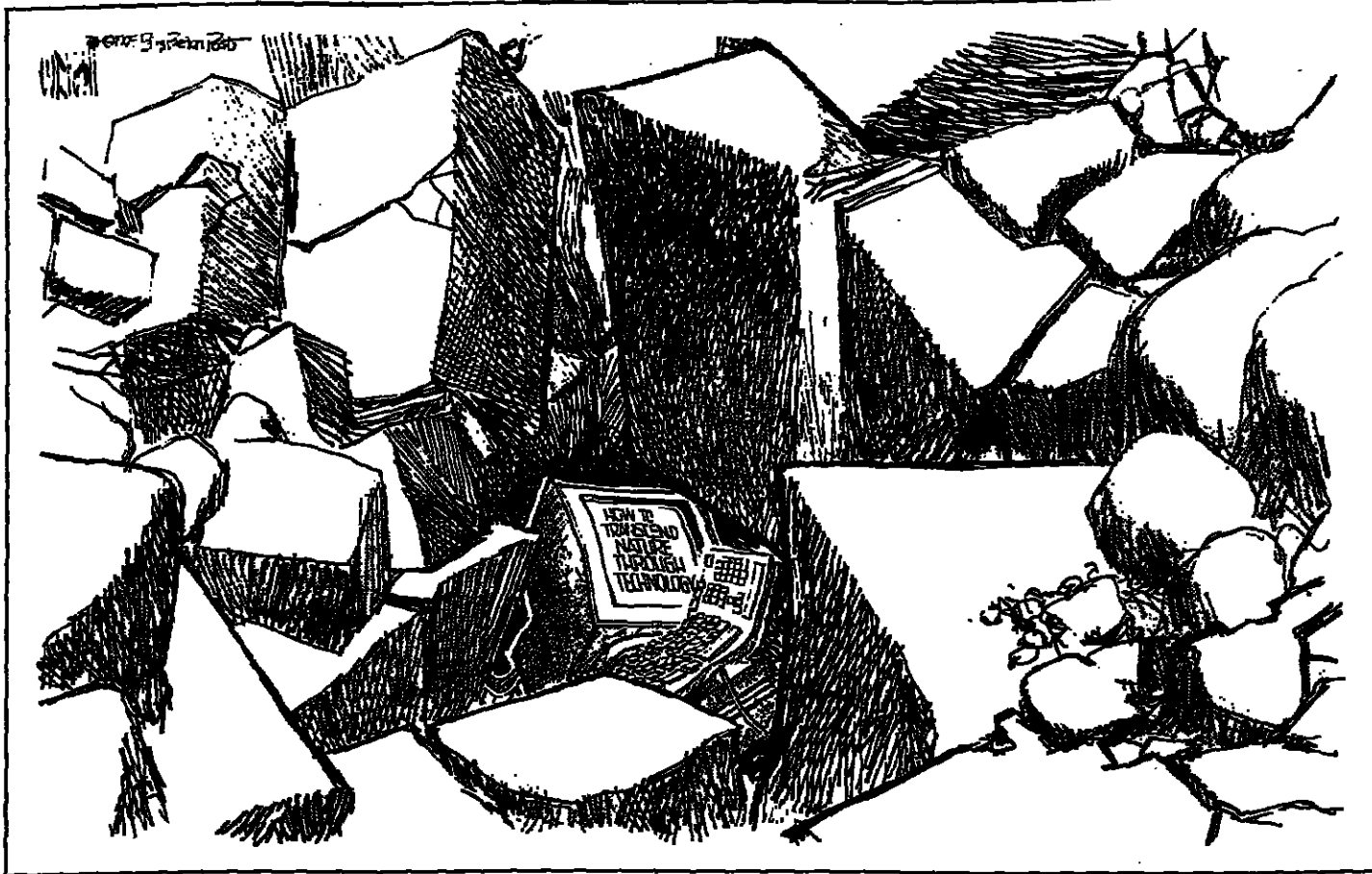
Stop the Rate Hikes

Enough is enough. The Federal Reserve Board has raised short-term interest rates seven times since last February, pushing them to their highest level in four years. And, believe it or not, still another increase is in the wind.

With inflation well under control at an annual rate of 2.7 percent at the end of 1994, the Fed should allow time for the string of rate increases to have its effect, an effect that only now is beginning.

Even in parts of the country where the recovery has been robust, economic factors have combined to keep inflation low. Higher costs have been mitigated by the fact that U.S. productivity is at its greatest level in years.

— Los Angeles Times.



Laogai Thrives, Its Products Sell, Its Slaves Suffer On

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "My name is Hongda Harry Wu and I am the executive director of the Laogai Research Foundation." Mr. Wu was speaking in Washington on Jan. 26 at a briefing on China. The briefing was for new members of Congress. So of course President Bill Clinton and his principal advisers did not attend.

That is a pity because the president, in his own way, contributed to the preservation of the laogai, making the very special kind of research carried out by Mr. Wu particularly important.

Laogai: "reform through labor" is the translation. Government profit through the organized man-

agement of slave labor is the meaning. The laogai is the Chinese version of the Soviet gulag, made far more efficient and integrated into the economy by every Chinese Communist regime.

Mr. Clinton is getting the credit due to him for ordering a punitive tariff on certain Chinese exports to the United States as retribution for the production of compact disks, movies and computer software whose copyrights happen to belong to Americans.

The only other important decision on China by President Clinton was in May 1994. His decision

then was to revoke his presidential promise to withdraw China's across-the-board minimum tariff privileges unless Beijing made human rights progress. "Progress" means not arresting or torturing those who dissent or allowing the captive Tibetans to hold a rally without being beaten bloody.

The president knew that no improvement had taken place. But he presented a theory, amusing if immoral, that somehow the Communists would be so moved by seeing him in full retreat that they would loosen the noose on

human rights themselves. American business convinced him of the bottom-line rectitude of that hypocritical fantasy.

The American public did not care how China-made shirts were produced, as long as any blood from lash marks was dry by the time they were worn.

Some of the commentary on the copyright episode treats the Clinton about-face of 1994 as history, sad maybe but history. No. It is part of life — China's, Tibet's, Mr. Clinton's, ours.

In the laogai are some political prisoners. But most of the prisoners are ordinary Chinese, men and women, arrested for minor offenses like public disorderliness. They are sentenced to from one to three years — often extended by wardens. Others are just rounded up by local administrators where factories near the camps are calling for more labor.

After "release," many prisoners are ordered to remain in the prison-factory compound area to continue working, at a few pennies a day.

Prisoners are starved and flogged. But don't think this is mere sadism. Not at all — the beatings and the starvation diet are considered punishments for not producing work quotas. They are used to reach the official goal of making the camps a fully profitable part of the economy.

The Communists say there are about 1.25 million in the laogai. Mr. Wu says at least six times that many, producing everything from machine tools to toys. These are exported worldwide under fraudulent factory names.

Mr. Wu is the world's great expert on the laogai. A geologist, he spent 19 years in the laogai for "counterrevolutionary rightsism." Since he arrived in the United States in 1985 he has been "researching" the slave camps — sometimes with his very life.

Three times he returned to China. He infiltrated labor camps posing as a relative or an overseas Chinese with money for laogai products. His foundation — three dedicated people — is helped to survive by the National Endowment for Democracy.

Neither President Clinton nor the United States created the laogai. But we will never know whether, if he had shown the same passion for human rights as he has for copyright laws, Beijing would have lightened at least some torture in some prisons, arrested somewhat fewer dissidents, forced fewer women to have abortions.

We do know that the Chinese have backed down in the face of economic pressure before. They will back down on the copyright laws. For human rights, though, a little less pain for Chinese slave laborers and the imprisoned Tibetan nation, Mr. Clinton would not even try.

The laogai thrives. Its products sell, its slaves bleed. That is not history but daily life. This day, this minute.

The New York Times.

Respect for Law in China Is the Big Issue

By William P. Alford

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — President Bill Clinton may revel in his image as a policy wonk, but when it comes to China he displays an unfortunate ignorance of recent history and a lack of sophistication about how that nation works.

This is evident yet again in threats that the administration is making to impose more than \$1 billion worth of punitive trade sanctions against China unless Beijing essentially stops all infringement of American copyrights, trademarks and patents.

American producers and consumers are certainly within their rights to be riled. Obligations that China has accepted by joining the major international intellectual-property treaties or by entering into bilateral agreements with the United States are being routinely violated.

That this problem is serious and America's grievance legitimate does not, however, validate the administration's chosen way of coping with it — which has been to demand that the Chinese government stop all infringing activity by a date certain or face severe trade sanctions. The Bush administration tried that approach and failed miserably.

The Clinton administration must come to appreciate the folly of viewing America's intellectual-property problems with China in isolation from China's larger problems of legal and political development and also from the plight of Chinese (and other foreigners) also experiencing infringement.

The lack of respect for intellectual property in China is deeply interwoven with, and ultimately inseparable from, the lack of respect found throughout China these days for law and legal institutions, which are widely viewed all too often as corrupt and subservient to the Communist Party and the personal pecuniary interests of individual leaders.

Viewed in this light, the United States is not well-advised to follow a policy which presumes that bringing pressure to bear on a select number of individuals at the pinnacle of China's government will transform the attitudes of 1.2 billion Chinese.

Prominent figures in China's leadership have a vested interest in the very behavior in question — as evidenced by Deng Xiaoping's highly publicized ceremonial visit to the most notorious counterfeit-

ing factory on his last trip to Guangdong. They may well not be inclined genuinely to abandon it even if the costs to the nation are considerable.

But even if the central leadership were to choose to halt infringement, there is serious doubt whether it still has the capacity to bring a sudden and meaningful halt to this or any other major type of illicit behavior. In addition, the United States might well ask itself whether it should be encouraging Beijing to reassert centralized control over the most economically and politically vibrant and autonomous parts of the country.

The U.S. government should be directing the limited leverage it does have to help develop the type of legal institutions and legal consciousness that might in time generate a serious respect for law.

Only then will Chinese inventors and entrepreneurs, many of whom ache far more than outsiders for intellectual-property protection, have a way to vindicate their interests and, in the process, help strengthen the legitimate interests of us all. Only then will ordinary Chinese citizens begin to understand how they cannot expect to enjoy their own property rights if their society fails to accord meaningful respect for other rights and the rights of others.

There are no magic formulas for developing a stronger commitment to legality in China. Both the Bush and the Clinton administrations missed important opportunities when, in conjunction with the most-favored-nation debate, they so readily and transparently jettisoned human rights concerns for the chimera of more commercial access.

Washington should signal to Beijing its understanding that respect for property and political rights is, ultimately, indivisible, and do what it can materially to buttress legal development there.

If the goal is to inculcate a greater respect for property rights in China, it is incumbent upon Washington to show a greater concern for the fundamental rights of Chinese today even if it means eschewing headline-grabbing threats of trade sanctions.

The writer, director of East Asian legal studies at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming book "To Steal a Book Is an Elegant Offense: Intellectual Property Law in Chinese Civilization." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Disowning the Disowned in New York

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The anger, the fear and the despair are building. Governor George Pataki of New York has rolled up the sleeves of his tuxedo, picked up a machete and begun hacking away at the social welfare safety net in New York City.

Soft-spoken and quick with a smile, the governor seems absolutely unaware of the devastation, the human carnage that is sure to follow as tens of thousands of poor souls fall through the shredded net to absolute bottom. "Where does he think people are going to go?" asked Anne Erickson of the Greater Upstate Law Project, which fights for legislative support for humane treatment of the poor.

Ms. Erickson's voice was a mix of astonishment and dismay as she reflected on the governor's plans to eviscerate the Home Relief program and to roll back other welfare benefits, including aid to the elderly, the blind and the disabled. "He is beating up people who are on the absolute fringes," she said.

Mr. Pataki's Home Relief proposal would sharply cut non-housing benefits and allow so-called "employable" recipients to remain in the program only 90 days in any 12-month period. After that they would be on their own, legions of destitute men and women, some with children,

most without so much as a quarter to their name.

"Where are they going to go?" Ms. Erickson asked again. "Does he have jobs for them? Is he going to create jobs for them? I'll tell you where they are going to go. They are going to end up in the shelters, and in the public hospital emergency rooms, and on the street."

If enacted, Mr. Pataki's radical welfare cuts — the deepest in the history of the system — will create an immediate new wave of hardship, hunger and homelessness that will dwarf anything that New York has experienced since the Depression.

The people who are already running anti-hunger programs know what is coming and they are frightened.

Liz Krueger, assistant director of the Community Food Resource Center, runs a soup kitchen in central Harlem. "We feed 550 people a day, five days a week, in a small storefront that can seat maybe 40 people at a time," she said. "You don't want to be there with food for 550 people when a few thousand hungry people are lined up outside waiting to be fed."

A very cruel situation is developing. When you start with-

holding benefits and throwing needy people off welfare, you begin a domino-like sequence of human destruction. Individuals who lose their eligibility for welfare also lose their eligibility for food stamps and for Medicaid. But they still get hungry and they still get sick.

The New York Times reported that Republican legislative leaders were jubilant when Governor Pataki announced his proposed cuts. They saw it as cause for celebration. What is it that makes a politician jubilant at the prospect of hungry men and women reduced to rooting through garbage for the remnants of someone else's meal?

What sickness enables a politician to experience joy at the creation of policies that are guaranteed to force people out of their homes and onto the street? The result will be an utterly degraded environment in which enormous numbers of poor people, who already know that they are despised, will come to realize that they have absolutely nothing left to lose.

While the legislators are yucking it up, more and more people will be consigned to the streets with no jobs, no money, no benefits and no friends. The rage will be like nothing we have previously seen.

The New York Times.

Remember The Facts In Context

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Smithsonian's exhibit of the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb got entangled in a quarrel that began a quarter-century ago over the decision to use the bomb. That quarrel is in turn a by-product of the great quarrel over Vietnam — far more a product of the furies of the 1960s than of the war planning of the 1940s, when Harry Truman and his advisers made the decision.

That connection is persuasively established in Robert Newman's forthcoming book "Truman and the Hiroshima Cult."

Mr. Newman, a professor of journalism at the University of Pittsburgh, documents the way in which revisionist views of President Truman and the atomic bomb sprang from the tragic national division over Vietnam, as did so many other twisted perspectives on the generation which won World War II and designed America's strategy in the Cold War.

The 1960s were the seedbed of the view that the chief motive for using atomic weapons against Japan was not to jolt the Japanese into surrender and save scores of thousands of lives, but to discourage Soviet adventurism in Europe by means of "atomic diplomacy" — nuclear intimidation.

This thesis, as Mr. Newman shows, required the tendentious rearrangement of all sorts of collateral history, including the "discoveries" that anticipated Allied casualty figures in an invasion of the Japanese home islands were greatly exaggerated; that the Japanese leaders were war-weary, rather than narrowly divided between a peace party and still powerful and impatient military factions; that Mr. Truman cold-bloodedly ignored Japanese peace overtures; that he refused to qualify the unconditional surrender demand in a timely way to accommodate Japanese determination to keep their emperor; and that the United States used a "barbaric" weapon against Japan which it would never have used against Germany — reflecting the "racism" of U.S. war policy.

The range of such revised views is from half-truths to outrageous falsehoods. Writing on the "gutting" of the Enola Gay exhibit, Barton Bernstein (*Opinion*, Feb. 2) finds it deplorable that such exalted military figures as Dwight Eisenhower and William Leahy could freely express misgivings about the use of the bomb, but that such reservations are now deemed ineligible for inclusion in the Enola Gay exhibit. He has a point.

But these second thoughts came years later and were not uncolored by service rivalries. And General Eisenhower, whose experience was in the European theater, may have known less than we know now of the fanaticism of the still ascendant Japanese militarists in 1945.

Mr. Bernstein quotes George C. Marshall as directing the use of the bomb against "military installations," as if to say that Hiroshima was not such an installation. It was a place of troop concentration. It was also the headquarters of the Japanese command planning the defense of Kyushu, the island which was to be the target of the first Allied assault in November 1945.

The revisionists seldom acknowledge how formidably the Japanese were fortifying Kyushu, preparing a defense that might well have made Okinawa (where more than 12,000 Americans died) look like a picnic. Nor do they mention 7,000 kamikaze planes remaining in the Japanese inventory, after they had done such hideous damage to U.S. ships in the Okinawa campaign that the War Department kept its extent secret.

There is much to know about the context in which the decision to drop the atomic bomb was made. The "Hiroshima cult," as Mr. Newman calls it, is just that. It isn't history. Those who are content with cults, whether celebratory or derogatory, will worship as they like. Those who want history will read Mr. Newman.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Paris Is Freezing

PARIS — The weather is still very severe and the effects of the cold are becoming manifest. The wood pavement in all parts of Paris is developing fissures. Many houses are deprived of water through the pipes being frozen, and residents are put to serious inconvenience through the necessity of carrying up their daily supply. Bread is delivered in a frozen condition, milk has constantly to be thawed before it can be used, and even in apartments warmed by good fires water freezes instantly. The boat service above Paris is stopped. The present minimum temperature, -13.5 deg. Cent., has only been exceeded fifteen times since the year 1800.

1920: U.S. Heard Soon

LONDON — Wireless telephony soon between Europe and

America is the prediction of a Marconi Company official, who says he recently spoke to Canada. One shilling a minute will probably be the fee.

1945: Big Three Meet

LONDON — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin announced from their secret meeting place in the Black Sea area tonight [Feb. 7] that they have agreed on plans for the final defeat of Germany and they are now discussing the problem involved in establishing a secure peace. The long-awaited disclosure of the fact that the conference was in session was made unexpectedly in a communiqué that was released simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow. The announcement of the "Big Three" meetings was widely welcomed.



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

NAFTA, Aged 1, Is Badly in Need of Repair

By Sarah Anderson and John Cavanagh

WASHINGTON — Even as it has been piecing together a costly and unpopular bailout for Mexico, the Clinton administration has been celebrating the first anniversary of the North American Free Trade Agreement with claims that the pact has created 100,000 jobs in the United States.

It is true that in 1994 U.S. exports to Mexico jumped 20 percent over those of 1993, and many companies have enjoyed the benefits.

What the administration fails to say is that in today's high-tech factories, companies can increase exports without hiring new employees.

Moreover, imports from Mexico, which displace U.S. jobs by muscling out American products, grew even faster than U.S. exports.

As a result, according to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, NAFTA has caused a net loss of 10,000 U.S. jobs. The crash of the peso will only intensify this trend as U.S. goods become even costlier for Mexican consumers.

More than 36,000 U.S. workers have filed claims that they have lost their jobs because of NAFTA, and the Labor Department reports that the number of claims has jumped dramatically in the last two weeks.

The stories of workers displaced by NAFTA have much to tell us about the increasingly vulnerable position of American — and Mexican — labor in the new global economy.

Fairy Jean Breining had been working for Woolrich, a sportswear manufacturer named after her hometown, Woolrich, Pennsylvania, for 24 years when she was laid off last summer. Officials had promised to try to keep production in the United States, but less than a year after NAFTA went into effect, the temptation of Mexico — where apparel workers earn on aver-

age \$1 an hour — was apparently too much to resist.

The company laid off 450 workers in Pennsylvania and Colorado and hired Mexican contractors.

Ms. Breining qualifies for a government retraining program. But she is 59 and says the program offers little comfort. "I was

Imports of cheaper tomatoes into the United States have increased 25 percent; the prices U.S. producers received fell by half. At the supermarket, prices have not changed.

planning to retire in about four years," she said. "I don't see any point in signing up for retraining, since no one's going to hire a woman my age anyway."

The big question for Woolrich employees is: retraining for what? In nearby Avis (population 1,600), Woolrich had been the biggest employer, with about 100 workers. Since the Woolrich plant closed, the biggest employer has been the United Methodist Church, which employs 17 people in its day-care center.

Tracy Bartom, a maintenance worker for Magnetek Inc. in Huntington, Indiana, recalls meeting a trainee from Magnetek's plant in Matamoros, Mexico.

"Through a translator I asked him how much he was paid and he said \$1 an hour," she said. "I

had to wonder why the company would pay me 10 times as much."

Within the first six months of NAFTA, Ms. Bartom found herself out of work. Magnetek, which makes electrical equipment, moved about 40 jobs from Huntington and 30 more from Owosso, Michigan, to Mexico.

Magnetek workers in Indiana and Michigan are clearly losers. But are Magnetek's Mexican workers the winners? Mexico's low wages and lax enforcement of workers' rights and environmental standards are primary attractions for U.S. investors.

A random survey of U.S. factories in Mexico in 1992 by the General Accounting Office found that all violated Mexico's environmental laws. It is not surprising, then, that the new jobs created by U.S. companies are often undesirable.

This is the case at Magnetek's Mexican plants, where workers complain that strong fumes cause nausea and vomiting. Ms. Bartom says the Indiana plant does not have such problems because an employee works full time to ensure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines.

Matamoros employees report that in the past year Magnetek dismissed older workers in two plants and replaced them with younger people at half the pay — \$50 for a 48-hour workweek.

In Immokalee, Florida, men from Mexico and Haiti crowd into a parking lot at dawn, hoping that a bus will come and take them to the fields to work.

Until October, many had more regular employment with Regency Packing, a tomato grower and processor. But Regency declared bankruptcy, citing increased imports of Mexican tomatoes. Suddenly, 1,100 field workers and factory workers were out of jobs.

Imports of cheaper tomatoes into the United States have increased 25 percent since NAFTA took effect, while the prices U.S. producers received last year for their crops were only half of 1993 prices, according to the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, a research group.

Meanwhile, prices for tomatoes at the supermarket have stayed about the same.

The Regency workers qualify for retraining under NAFTA, but it is doubtful that they will benefit much from the program.

"Most of the workers are illiterate and don't speak English," said Robert Williams of Florida Rural Legal Assistance. "What can they be retrained to do? Really the only jobs available to them are in agriculture or as cleaning staff at hotels."

Citing the failed promises of NAFTA, 24 members of the House cosponsored a bill last month calling for the United States to withdraw from the agreement. And politicians and citizens' groups in Mexico are asking for renegotiation.

While it is unlikely that the Clinton administration will back away entirely from NAFTA, it should consider adding strong enforcement mechanisms to hold companies accountable for the abuse of workers' rights and environmental standards.

Last week's bailout offered a missed opportunity to make this link, but the continuing crisis in Mexico may yet offer the administration an opening to set new rules that will help not only American workers but their counterparts across the border.

The writers are economists at the Institute for Policy Studies and co-authors of a new study titled "NAFTA's First Year: Lessons for the Hemisphere." They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

When a Budget Item Becomes a Burden

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In these last years, and notably in these past months, Americans have heard much of the burden imposed by government on the citizen. Nothing has been more emphasized in speech and possibly also in thought.

This comment is not meant to regret this concern, as some might suppose.

MEANWHILE

Rather, it is to clarify the way the word "burden" is now employed. It has a very special connotation, of which all who cherish good or anyhow accepted English usage should be aware.

As now used, "burden" applies only to a very specific range of government activities. Many are not a burden and are not to be so described. Defense expenditure is definitely not a burden; indeed, increases therein are now being proposed. That there is now no wholly plausible enemy does not affect the situation.

Similarly, in recent years large sums, upward of \$50 billion, have been appropriated to bail out failed financial insti-

tutions, specifically the savings and loan associations. This was not a burden. A clear distinction must be made between a burden and an admittedly unfortunate and costly financial misadventure.

Social Security is not a burden; in no politically acceptable discourse is it so described. Nor are farm price and income supports, although recipients regularly command incomes of a hundred grand or more.

Medicare is basically not a burden and is not to be so described. There are many lesser items of expenditure that are not a burden, including health care for members of the Congress.

On the other hand, some functions of government are a heavy burden. Notable are welfare payments, especially those to unmarried mothers and their children. Likewise expenditures for food stamps and child nutrition. While Medicare is not a burden, Medicaid is a real burden.

Education is somewhat special. While private education is not a burden, public education, especially in the cities, can be a very heavy load. Here, as elsewhere, burden bears no necessary relation to cost.

And here one sees the rule by which students of contemporary English usage should be guided. Whether a public function or service or regulation is or is not a burden depends on the income of the individual so helped or favored.

As with all linguistic rules there can be exceptions. The National Endowment for the Arts, support to public broadcasting, a few other items not specifically designed for the poor, are a burden. The exceptions, as ever, make the rule.

It is the generally accepted purpose of language to convey meaning. All who use or hear the word "burden" should know the precise and subtle meaning it conveys.

Basically something is a burden when it is not for the rich, not for the merely affluent, but for the poor.

The writer, professor emeritus of economics at Harvard, is an adviser on English usage for the American Heritage Dictionary. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Let Us Not Celebrate Einstein's 'One Great Mistake'

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Whining and bellyaching — long the specialty of the American Legion and similar pensioner warrior groups — have prevailed. The Smithsonian Institution is scaling back its planned Enola Gay exhibit.

Officials of some veterans organizations were in a twist that the exhibition was something less than the customary puffery that glorifies the 1945 roasting of civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Anyone refusing to salute the Americanized, Trumanized and sloganized version of the ending of World War II — the bombing saved U.S. lives, the Japanese were entrenched — is open to accusations of unpatriotic disloyalty. Dispassionate assessments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are unwelcome, especially if it is concluded that the bombings were heinous military atrocities or if the statement of Albert Einstein, uttered shortly before his death, is endorsed: "I made one great mistake in my life — when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made."

Large veterans groups like the American Legion are in business, first, to perpetuate the alleged glories of their mem-

bers' military days — even though only a small percentage of soldiers see combat — and, second, to protect their entitlements and perks that help drain the civilian economy.

The Smithsonian episode is in the first category. When word emerged that the exhibit would not be a celebratory event — with the usual assemblage of retired warhorse generals and tooting military bands — the American Legion and similar military groups went to their patrons in Congress. More than 80 members heeded. They wanted heads to roll and butts kicked, starting with the director of the National Air and Space Museum responsible for daring to create an exhibition that raised moral issues about the bombings.

Faced with posturing politicians and ranting militarists, the Smithsonian caved. All that is on the agenda now is a plan to wheel out the fuselage of the Enola Gay and plop it at the museum, like a bric-a-brac on history's shelf and with no hints at all of its role in bringing instant death and suffering to several hundred thousand Japanese citizens.

The Smithsonian director, I.

Michael Heyman, new on the job and eager to play it safe, justified his backing down: "In this important anniversary year, veterans and their families were expecting, and rightly so, that the nation would honor and commemorate their valor and sacrifice. They were not looking for analysis and, frankly, we did not give enough thought to the intense feelings such analysis would evoke."

Why this catering to American Legionnaires and similar groups who demand a one-sided version of history? Those among them who need to recall their uniform days are already well served with parades and speeches on Memorial Day and Veterans Day. That is two days more the country sets aside to honor the valor and sacrifices of conscientious objectors to war.

In a militaristic nation like the United States, even the suggestion that upholders of the anti-war ethic be praised is seen as preposterous. The conscientious objectors can be derided and dismissed — or jailed, as many were during every war the country has had — but the bravery of their resistance is enshrined in history.

Like it or not, the American Legion will have to deal with the analysis of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sure to come this year.

Its cowering of the Smithsonian into silence does nothing to still the voices of Japan's hibakusha — survivors of the blasts — nor the testimony of Senator Mark Hatfield, the Oregon Republican who as a sailor entered Hiroshima in 1945 weeks after the bombing: "I felt jarred in the depths of my soul. I was witnessing the effects of a horror too terrible to imagine ... The shock to my conscience registered permanently."

Then as now, Mark Hatfield was not speaking only for himself.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Message of Thanks to Japan's Many Friends

By Yohei Kono

The writer is deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs.

TOKYO — The great earthquake that struck Japan in the early hours of Jan. 17 was the worst natural disaster Japan has experienced in 20 years. More than 5,000 people have died, and as many as 2 million, including many foreign nationals living in Japan, still suffer from this tragic upheaval.

I would like to express my deepest condolences to those who died and to their family members.

Messages of sympathy and offers of assistance continue to reach Japan from around the world. We have received aid in various forms from more than 30 countries and regions, as well as from nongovernmental organizations and individual volunteers. Such great goodwill from the international community — ranging from governments to small children, and from powerful countries to tiny islands — has given encouragement and hope to those suffering from the earthquake. We are truly grateful.

The earthquake damage simply defied our imagination. Indeed, municipal and prefectural officials as well as the police and fire departments, were themselves victims of the disaster.

Under these devastating circumstances, there was an immediate need for us to concentrate our assistance activities on rescuing those victims who lay buried under crumbled houses and buildings.

many on the brink of death. I hope that all those governments and people who offered their help understand why we were not always able to give an immediate response to their generous offers.

As the magnitude of the damage became clear, we worked to identify the precise needs and priorities of the victims and of those involved in rescue operations, so that we could put to useful effect the generous offers of assistance from abroad.

We were able promptly to accept large amounts of water, blankets, tents and other forms of assistance from the U.S. armed forces stationed in Japan. As the extent of the damage became clearer, we gratefully received rescue teams, starting with the Swiss disaster relief team, as well as relief materials and donations.

Recently, I visited the areas affected. I observed that the number of evacuees taking shelter at schools and other facilities has dropped from 300,000 to 240,000. The affected people were remarkably calm. With their determination to rebuild, they were gradually returning to a normal pace of living.

I was deeply moved at the sight of the

many members of the rescue teams and medical teams, the volunteers and others who had rushed across great distances to Japan and who were working day and night to help alleviate the suffering and difficulties of the affected people.

Through the goodwill proffered to our country by the international community, I am strongly reminded of the need for the countries of the world to live together and help one another in our global community. The experience has made us recognize anew the growing need for Japan to reciprocate and contribute to international cooperation.

We must continue to devote our full efforts to the recovery and reconstruction operations, and strive to rebuild the areas affected so that they will be better equipped to withstand disasters and be better places to live.

In reinforcing our disaster prevention systems, we intend to learn from our experiences during this disaster, and from the experiences and wisdom of other countries as well.

In closing, I would like again to express our heartfelt gratitude for the goodwill and assistance we have received from countries and individuals everywhere. They have lit a light of hope in the hearts of all those who suffered from the earthquake.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hiroshima Revisited

Regarding "Hiroshima Bomb: Just a Warning to Moscow" and "In Japan, Denial at the Downing of Exhibit" (Feb. 2):

American veterans groups and members of Congress should be outraged at the Smithsonian Institution's arguably pro-Japanese portrayal of the atomic bombing of Japan during World War II. Similarly, the Japanese have every right to be dismayed at the Smithsonian's decision to exclude material showing the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In an apparent effort to portray "a middle ground" interpretation of the bombings, the display is a gross distortion of events through omission.

The real story of the conclusion of World War II is that there are two separate and equally accurate stories: that of the Japanese and that of the

Americans. While based on the same events, they are recorded from wholly different perspectives. The bombings are a symbol of both victory and despair. An accurate portrayal should fully reflect both perspectives. Visitors to a museum exhibit should be permitted to form their own conclusions.

JIM AMBRUSCH, Tokyo.

The Smithsonian's critics seem confused over the difference between explaining a nation's actions and defending them. No moral person could possibly defend Japanese or Nazi atrocities in World War II. But that hardly makes one a "revisionist" if one tries to explain what factors led the participants to behave as they did. Indeed, this understanding is the key to avoiding a repeat of such tragedies.

As for the presentation's "in-

appropriate" portrayal of the Japanese as victims, I feel sorry for anyone who cannot make a moral distinction between an infamyman bayoneting civilians in Nanking and a child caught under a mushroom cloud.

SCOTT T. HARDS, Tokyo.

The agonizing question of whether President Harry Truman made a wicked decision by ordering the use of the atomic bomb has taken on new impetus with the approach of the 50th anniversary of that fateful event. Two considerations are too often overlooked.

The first is what sort of world we would be living in had Hitler or Stalin had the bomb first. The second: The fact that one bomb could destroy a whole city and kill 100,000 human beings was simply impossible to grasp before it happened, except by the scientists.

The whole strategy of deterrence that prevented a World War III rested on that product of the nuclear laboratories. A multitude of people would have been killed, or never born, if a thousand Hiroshimas had taken place; they owe their lives to the victims of Hiroshima. It is to their sacrifice that we should direct our gratitude and pity.

FRANCOIS de ROSE, Paris.

The writer is a former member of the United Nations Commission on the International Control of Atomic Energy.

Regarding "Time to End This Assault on the Honor of a Nation" (Opinion, Jan. 26):

George F. Will dares to accuse the Smithsonian Institution of "naïvely insulting" the honor of the U.S. nation in its original script for the exhibit on the Enola Gay.

Although I agree that the Smithsonian's script should be changed, I am incensed by Mr. Will's bad faith. At least a third of his article is a frothing, rabid diatribe against all points of view to the left of his own, and is, in its viciousness and content, nastier and more anti-American than anything the Smithsonian has ever produced.

One example: He exonerates schools for giving children condoms "as bookmarks" for books such as "Heather Has Two Mommies" and "Daddy Has a Roommate." Aside from the fact that these condoms, intended to fight AIDS, would also help reduce the abortions and teenage welfare mothers Mr. Will so despises, it is obvious that these books are meant to teach tolerance and respect — ideas at the heart of the U.S. Constitution.

KEN COWAN, Paris.



By SCHEERMAN & Sterling Ziding (Rust), C.W. Systems.



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'White Man's Burden': Reverse Spin on Racism

John Travolta Plays a Powerless White Man
And Harry Belafonte Is a Privileged Black

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The film crew of "White Man's Burden," working in a deserted factory in downtown Los Angeles, wears surgical masks to deflect the thick dust and acrid smell. John Travolta keeps nodding off, the result of three nights of filming until dawn. Harry Belafonte's raspy voice is even raspier, and he keeps coughing. And the first-time director, Desmond Nakano, who also wrote the screenplay, sips coffee, rubs his hands to keep warm and struggles to cope with his two exhausted stars.

Travolta smiled. "Like 'Pulp Fiction,' this film will probably cost me money because I won't make a dime out of it," he said, "but I read this script standing up in my kitchen and I thought, I've got to do this."

"I haven't made a movie in 17 years," Belafonte said. "I really had no appetite for the kinds of films made about blacks today that propel violence and romanticize ghetto conditions. And then I read this and thought, at least we have something here that takes a real look at what's tearing people apart."

With Hollywood studios routinely avoiding anything provocative and churning out deadly comedies and by-the-numbers romances, "White Man's Burden" explores a significant theme: black-white relations and the anger and misunderstandings that shroud them.

What makes the independent film unusual is the plot, which puts a reverse spin on reality. In "White Man's Burden," to be released in the fall, blacks are the dominant race and whites are the underclass. Travolta plays a powerless white man who crosses paths with the Belafonte character, a privileged businessman. The Travolta character oversteps the lines of class and race and makes a mistake that devastates his life.

THE project has had its problems. Various companies rejected the film, and the screenplay required extensive rewrites, partly at the request of the two stars. Moreover, the 36-year-old Nakano's lack of experience "was a sense of enormous anxiety to everyone, including the director," said Belafonte.

"Fortunately, Desmond was open and generous and let the actors experiment," he added.

Lawrence Bender, the producer of "Pulp Fiction," who is following that film with "White Man's Burden," said: "The movie's really about what it means to put the shoe on the other foot. Now that I was gaining some power in the film industry, it gave me an opportunity to somehow try to make a difference."

Nakano, whose screenplay credits include "Last Exit to Brooklyn" and "American Me," said the idea for "White Man's Burden" was rooted in his experience as a Japanese-American growing up in Los Angeles.

"I didn't want to make a didactic movie," he said, while the actors prepared for a scene in which Belafonte has been taken prisoner by Travolta. "I didn't want to make a movie that's easy, like most movies on racial matters in which you walk out of the film pretty much confirming the opinion you had when you walked in. It doesn't change anything."

Nakano said he expected white moviegoers to identify with the desperate Travolta character, who is the victim of bias, and the black audience to identify with the wealthy Belafonte character.

He hopes that both blacks and whites will question their assumptions about race. Nakano said with a laugh that the seed of the idea was probably planted when he was 8 years old and playing a game of war with an older brother.

"I remember my brother running past me and yelling: 'Kill 'em! Kill 'em! Kill the Japs!'" he recalled. "It was like everything stopped for me. It all went slow motion. I looked at him and realized, 'We're Japanese to white people but we're both American.' The line between us and them was suddenly reversed. And when your own brother says, in effect: 'Kill us! Kill us!' that's a real moral dilemma and that's what this movie is all about."

Belafonte acknowledged he was extremely nervous about returning to films at age 67.

DURING the 1950s and '60s Belafonte and his friend Sidney Poitier managed to move beyond the stereotypical roles given blacks in earlier days. Belafonte's early films included "Carmen Jones," "Odds Against Tomorrow" and "Island in the Sun." But Belafonte said he found studios increasingly inhospitable to his ideas about what he termed "meaningful films" about black life. These included projects about Paul Robeson, Harriet Tubman and Nat Turner.

Belafonte said the quality of many of today's films about blacks, even those by black filmmakers, left him depressed and angry. "Most of the films are sexist, racist and anti-black," he said.

"I'd rather have Athol Fugard, a white South African, writing about blacks, than a whole bunch of black writers. Sure, if every black writer in America was a Toni Morrison or an August Wilson I'd have no problem."

"I don't like pictures that glorify black villainy. Like 'New Jack City.' Why should millions of young people find something heroic in a character who's a cocaine pusher only because he's doing war against evil white society?"

But Belafonte also said that he was once again immersed in moviemaking, either producing, directing or appearing in films that he deems significant. These include producing "Parting the Waters," based on the Taylor Branch book about the civil rights movement, with Jonathan Demme; appearing as a gangster in a new Robert Altman film, "Kansas City," and directing "The Port Chicago Mutiny," based on an incident in World War II when black sailors mutinied after being ordered to work in a highly dangerous ammunition dump in San Francisco.

TRAVOLTA signed up for "White Man's Burden" after Quentin Tarantino, the director of "Pulp Fiction," asked him to read it. "I look for something that invites me in and provokes me and takes me away," he said. "I got totally enveloped in this. I don't enjoy reading scripts, but I stood and read this and couldn't put it down. The racial flip, wear-the-other-shoe concept fascinated me."

"In the past I've taken the best of what's come along to survive," he added, "but now there's actually some quality. It's been an interesting year and a half, working for art's sake where it actually ends up costing you."

Travolta is earning far less than a movie star ordinarily receives by appearing in low-budget films like "Pulp Fiction" and "White Man's Burden." Not to worry, though. He is set to start making a new film, "Get Shorty," based on the Elmore Leonard novel, with Gene Hackman, Rene Russo and Danny DeVito and directed by Barry Sonnenfeld. He'll earn at least \$5 million.

Chic Desolation at Heartbreak Villa



Jay Benedict and Susan Hampshire in a scene from Marguerite Duras's "Suzanna Andler."

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The problems of one wealthy Parisienne trying to decide which villa in the south of France to rent for the summer may not, as Humphrey Bogart used to remark to Ingrid Bergman at airports, amount to a hill of beans, but they certainly amount to the 90 minutes of Marguerite Duras's "Suzanna Andler," which made a star of Eileen

LONDON THEATER

Atkins about 20 years ago and is now back in a rare London staging at the Battersea Arts Centre with Susan Hampshire.

Battersea is a less than ideal home for this fragile piece: A play demanding incredible chic and a haute-luxe setting has been thrown onto a studio-stage set that looks as though it was run up by the cast during a brief break in rehearsals. Hampshire is, however, very good at suggesting a heart about to break under a silk shirt. An expert and underrated

player of Coward and Rattigan, she has a super-cool sexuality and chilly sensuality perfectly in keeping with Duras's irritatingly self-obsessed heroine.

There are fleeting appearances by a real estate agent, one of Suzanna's lovers and one of her husbands (an interesting dramatic debut by the ballerina Bryony Brind), but this is essentially a monologue with brief interruptions, devoid of much drama yet driven fitfully along by Andler's breathtaking absorption in her own emotional state. Were Cap-Ferrat to be invaded by a plague of locusts, or decimated by nuclear attack, you feel that Andler would still be wittering on about a slight headache and a sense of inner desolation.

To the title "Mama, I Want to Sing" (Cambridge) there can be but one coherent response: Please my child, try not to. Not again. A show that unflinchingly triumphed for nine years in a Harlem church has been transported to the back of the Cambridge Circus, where it joins the long, long line of catastrophic musicals at a theater that seems to locate and stage them with eerie regularity.

This one has come via Tokyo, where it played seven tours in seven years; but

then again, most of my background information comes from a program that assures us that one of its stars was born "in the little town of Wolverhampton," so we could have some kind of a language barrier here as well as all the artistic ones. Another of the cast tells us in her program note that "she believes God has placed her in the show, though she is not sure for what reason." I wish I knew why He has placed me in the stalls, though it may well have to do with mortification and the sins of the flesh: It sure can't have much to do with entertainment.

The story, which could be inscribed on the back of the ticket stub with plenty of space to spare, concerns one Doris Troy, apparently "a household name" in Troy, apparently "a household name" in Britain during the '60s, though I think it was out of the household at the time. Big Doris is up there on stage now playing her mother now, while a winsome Stacy Francis shrieks out an anthology of her hit. She seems to have had just one, but a later-life devotion to Good Works in Harlem is not allowed to pass unmentioned by a musical slowly drowning in a small puddle of self-congratulation. This orgy of smug schmaltz starts with Doris's dad dropping dead in church, presumably

having seen the rest of the show in rehearsal. The rest of us poor sinners just have to endure it.

One horrendously bad new musical in a week could be called unfortunate; two starts to look like carelessness. At the Lyric Hammersmith, "Mad and Her Dad" introduces us to Paul Sand, a composer-lyricist with an interesting, grainy musical style but, on this evidence, not much idea of plot or character development. Thus we get the maker of a brand of pornographic wallpaper in a tired succession of professional and marital troubles as acted out by a desperately overexaggerated quartet of actors, who seem to believe that nervous energy can take the place of talent. Mama, I want to leave the theater.

"Mad and Her Dad" typifies what seem all too clearly to be the problems facing any attempt to create a local musical. There's not much point in trying to do a Cameron Mackintosh spectacular on a few hundred quid in a studio theater with a profit (if any) sharing cast. This then throws us toward small-scale four-handers, which can all too soon degenerate into song cycles about varying degrees of romantic trauma.

Israel Philharmonic Gets Its Second Wind

By Edward Rothstein
New York Times Service

IN 1934, in Palestine, the Polish violinist Bronislaw Huberman had a vision of an artistic utopia. In this, paradise, he said in a lecture, no class would have an exclusive claim on mankind's highest aesthetic achievements.

Palestine could be, he suggested, "the first country where we shall witness the miracle of an entire community culture." And the first step toward realizing that miracle was to create a new orchestra that would, in its performances, help create "One Great Spiritual Unity." "Let's work for Music in Palestine," he urged his audience.

So began the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, which later became the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Huberman's utopian vision was part of what inspired Arturo Toscanini to lead the orchestra's inaugural concert in 1936, declining all fees.

Huberman arranged for the emigration of musicians from Germany, Poland, Austria and Hungary, saving them from the Nazis. The new orchestra played for the general public and in workers' concerts, with ticket prices reduced by 80 percent.

It became a cooperative, run by the players; a musical kibbutz, of sorts. Its ambition was to become a regional ensemble that would help bring peace to the Middle East; two weeks after the inaugural concert, Tos-

canini led the orchestra on its first foreign tour, to Egypt.

The Israel Philharmonic will begin a two-week tour of the United States on Wednesday in Washington and play at Avery Fisher Hall in New York City on Feb. 12 and 13.

Its utopian heritage is still important. But the orchestra is sternly schooling itself in the practicalities of the late-20th-century music business.

Until its 50th anniversary, in 1987, the Israel Philharmonic, secure in its finances and confident of its future, could afford to be complacent about its place in the artistic cosmos.

Zubin Mehta was appointed music director for life in 1981. Subscriptions were jealously guarded and passed on like family heirlooms. And there was no significant competition in Israel. But then, as one musician said recently, cable television came. Leisure activities changed. Over the decades, Israel itself became a modern state, one with more problems than most.

Immigration made European culture less central. Artistic education was neglected. New Russian immigrants, meanwhile, created numerous chamber groups and orchestras throughout the country, tempt-

ing listeners who did not want to travel to Tel Aviv.

As loyal subscribers began to die, no new generation stepped forward to take their place. Subscriptions fell from a high of 35,000 to 28,000 by 1990.

In 1991, Avigdor Levin, a new financial officer, was hired to stop the slide.

THE orchestra tried some of the techniques used in the United States, reducing the number of concerts in each subscription series and offering privileges at the box office for subscribers. Levin has consulted with the New York Philharmonic and the major orchestras in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

The approach has begun to pay dividends. Since 1991, Levin said, 20,000 new subscribers have joined the orchestra, and the slippage has stopped. The average age of the audience, 63 in 1991, is now 55.

Box office represents only 62 percent of the budget, yet Levin boasts that last season, Mamm Auditorium, the orchestra's home in Tel Aviv, was more than 90 percent full; this season, the figure is 95 percent.

"The more competition the

better," Levin insists. "Some subscribers who left us for other orchestras are coming back."

Stiff new competition has come in particular from the new opera house in Tel Aviv, which opened last October, with no participation by the Philharmonic. By one account, the Philharmonic's inquiries about becoming the orchestra for the New Israeli Opera were rebuffed. Shlomo Lahat, the former mayor of Tel Aviv, under whose aegis the building was constructed, told Mehta, he

said, that involvement by the Philharmonic was not a good idea and that competition was good for the orchestra.

Of course, added duties in the opera house would have entailed a radical expansion of the Philharmonic's roster and schedule, and many in the orchestra considered it impractical.

But musicians' egos are still bruised over the opera company's complete lack of interest. Some express cautious hopes that a relationship will evolve over time.



Harry Belafonte and John Travolta on the set of "White Man's Burden."

Freedom, Finally, for Willy

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Keiko, the killer whale in the film "Free Willy," is heading for freedom. Reino Aventura amusement park in Mexico City, where Keiko has lived for a decade, will give him to the Free Willy-Keiko Foundation, which plans to free him off Iceland, after a period at the Oregon Coast Aquarium in Newport.

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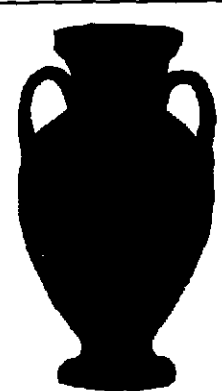
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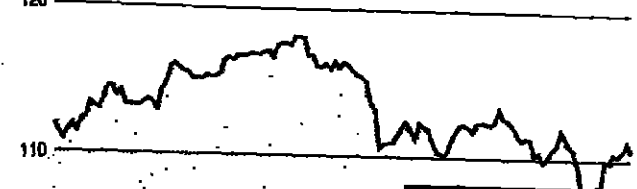


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North America 27/95 close: 110.67 Previous: 110.67
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Industrial Sectors

Sector	27/95 Close	27/94 Close	% Change
Energy	113.73	114.34	-0.53
Utilities	116.37	118.13	-1.76
Finance	110.14	110.64	-0.45
Services	108.57	110.55	-1.82
Capital Goods	110.28	110.98	-0.63
Raw Materials	130.28	131.09	-0.62
Consumer Goods	108.88	104.25	+4.35
Miscellaneous	118.74	118.44	+0.25

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Time to Split After New Cable Deal

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Time Warner Inc. on Tuesday announced a \$2.5 billion acquisition and said it would sell assets and split into separate entertainment and cable system businesses.

Time Warner plans to raise \$2 billion to \$3 billion by selling assets, including its 19 percent stake in Turner Broadcasting Inc., valued at about \$900 million, Chairman Gerald Levin told analysts. It will also sell cable systems that do not fall into any of the "clusters" the company is forming, he said.

The actions are designed to help Wall Street evaluate the New York-based company's publishing, cable, film and music operations, as well as to help Time Warner reduce debt, raise its stock price and position itself to become a key supplier of programming.

Investors apparently liked what they heard, and Time Warner's stock rose \$1.125 to \$38.875. The shares have gained more than \$4 since Jan. 30.

"The split-up into distribution and content makes a lot of sense, because these assets will be valued separately," said Phelps Hoyt, an analyst at Duff & Phelps. "It will provide a higher stock price."

Analysts and investors have been concerned about Time Warner's debt load and have had a tough time coming to grips with its sprawling operations.

Time Warner Inc. owns publishing and music operations, while its 63 percent-owned Time Warner Entertainment unit contains its Warner Brothers film studio operations in a partnership with U.S. West Inc. and Time Warner Corp. and Toshiba Corp. of Japan.

The purchase of Cablevision Industries, a closely held company in Liberty, New York, will add 1.3 million cable subscribers to give Time Warner a total of 11.5 million. That would bring it close in size to America's largest cable operator, Tele-Communications Inc., which has 11.7 million subscribers.

Cablevision owns and operates cable

systems in New York, Florida, Pennsylvania and 15 other states.

Time Warner will assume about \$2 billion of Cablevision debt, with the remainder paid in stock.

Time Warner will pay 2.5 million of its common shares and issue 3.25 million shares of a new series of convertible preferred stock. The convertible stock can be cashed in at \$100 a share and is convertible into 13.54 million Time Warner common shares at \$48 a share.

The purchase is Time Warner's second in two weeks. On Jan. 27, the company said it would buy the cable systems owned by Houston Industries Inc. for \$2.24 billion, including \$1.24 billion in debt.

Mr. Hoyt of Duff & Phelps said the purchases would raise debt at Time Warner to about \$19.48 billion. But the ratio of debt to cash flow, a key measure for evaluating companies, would remain stable at around 5.6.

Metallgesellschaft Posts a Profit, And Bad News

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A slimmed-down Metallgesellschaft AG said Tuesday it had returned to profitability in its first quarter, following a year of struggling to stay in business.

But the metal-working and trading conglomerate, which was rescued from failure by its bankers, disclosed that its previously announced loss for the 1994 financial year exceeded its capital and reserves by 281 million Deutsche marks (\$184 million).

This means investor equity in the overall company has been wiped out, although it remained positive for the conglomerate's parent company, according to a Bloomberg Business News report. That allowed Metallgesellschaft to avoid bankruptcy actions.

The reason the parent company was able to show positive assets was that its shareholders guaranteed 300 million DM of debt owed by subsidiaries.

The price for the guarantee, however, is that the company must set aside half of its profit as provisions against defaults on the debt.

Metallgesellschaft's problems came to a head late in 1993, when it sought help from its bankers to cover futures positions taken by its U.S. trading operation, Deutsche Bank AG, which both owned large stakes, led the rescue effort.

Deutsche Bank now has slightly less than 30 percent of Metallgesellschaft. Dresdner has about 12 percent.

After spinning off subsidiaries, winding down its New York oil futures trading and slashing personnel costs, Metallgesellschaft produced a group pretax profit of more than 14 million DM in the first quarter of its

current financial year, which ended Dec. 31. It repeated predictions that it would report an operating profit of about 100 million DM in the financial year ending Sept. 30.

Despite these signs of progress, however, the company still has expenses to cut and demons to exorcise. Its stock price fell 5 DM to 132.80 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Traders said volume was thin because most serious investors avoid buying the share and most of those who have it want to sell it.

"In the long term, there might be a renaissance and the stock could be valuable, but for now it's a dead investment," said Günter Burgold, a senior dealer at BHF-Bank AG. "With all the difficulties the company still faces, anyone who buys now is purely gambling."

Kajo Neukirchen, the company's chairman, said: "Metallgesellschaft is alive and doing better than it has in years," with all divisions but MG Corp., its troublesome U.S. subsidiary, working in the black.

The company plans to cut costs further. It will reduce its payroll by 700 jobs, to 22,447. Since restructuring started, Metallgesellschaft's global payroll has shrunk by more than 30,000.

While focusing on the positive, the company's management admitted that risks remain. "The store is on fire and we're trying to control it, but we can't work magic," Mr. Neukirchen said, complaining that the company's caretakers still spend much of their time dealing with its tumultuous recent past, including a brush with bankruptcy because of derivatives trading losses as well as legal disputes with former managers.

Trade Aside, U.S.-China Deals Advance

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Days after Washington announced "the largest retaliation ever taken by the U.S. government" against China over piracy of copyrights and patents, U.S. officials were busy here Tuesday preparing for a "presidential mission" on energy and trade.

Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary will lead a delegation of 50 corporate executives from the energy field who plan to sign \$4 billion to \$8 billion in deals with China.

The timing of Mrs. O'Leary's trip might seem a bit odd, coming just days after the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, essentially branded China as America's Public Enemy No. 1 in the pirating of commercial software and compact disks.

But the incongruity underscores a key tenet of U.S.-China policy as it has evolved over the past nine months: Despite the quarrels and rhetorical lines drawn in the sand, the United

States recognizes its need to stay involved with China, and vice versa.

The continuing dialogue with Beijing in the midst of the copyright dispute is part of the Clinton administration's new "commercial engagement" policy that began with last May's decision to admonish Beijing for treatment of dissidents and global arms sales.

According to some China analysts here and in Hong Kong, the recognition of the need to contain disputes while continuing dialogue led Washington to announce the threatened trade sanctions with such fanfare, while at the same time selecting the products targeted for punitive tariffs to make sure the opening salvo in the trade skirmish would not cause too many casualties.

The announced sanctions on both sides, were they to go into effect, would represent only a tiny percentage of the total trade between the two countries, and then not in the most strategic areas.

"I would be surprised if the situation were to get out of control," said Guocong Huan, a vice-president and senior economist with J. P. Morgan in Hong Kong. Despite the rhetoric, he said, "they know that the Chinese are going to continue talking to them."

Even while the high-level contacts have continued, the U.S. government has continued

series of Clinton cabinet members to visit Beijing since the separation of trade and human rights issues, following high-profile trips by Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown with 25 corporate chiefs last August and a visit by Defense Secretary William J. Perry in October.

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MEDIA MARKETS

Americanizing the Airwaves

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — Set to launch on Feb. 14, Talk Radio UK is promising more than Valentine's Day roses. Its crop of so-called shock jocks, the station says, should outrage listeners.

But strong personalities are only a part of the Americanization of European radio, a trend that was much in evidence here at MIDEM, an international record, music-publishing and video-music market held last week. The transformation, moreover, is bringing more U.S. investors such as ABC Radio Networks and MTV Networks, more promotional gimmicks, targeted niche programming, outlandish personalities — and of course, more advertising revenue — to Europe's rapidly-expanding radio airwaves.

Even in France, where stations are required to reserve 20 percent of their airtime for music from French artists — the government is loosening restrictions to allow media conglomerates such as Matra-Hachette SA and Luxembourg-based CLT Multi-Media to acquire additional stations.

Radio advertising revenues across Europe are booming and will approach \$4 billion this year, according to a report by Zenith Media Worldwide, a division of the British advertising firm Saatchi & Saatchi Co. In Britain, for example, radio has outstripped print and television as the fastest-growing medium for the past three years, a trend expected to continue for the next five years, according to David Mansfield, commercial director of Capital Radio PLC, one of Britain's largest radio networks. In Germany, ad revenues exceeded \$1

billion last year, according to Hamburg-based media company Gruner & Jahr GmbH.

This pitch of activity has caught the attention of American radio networks anxious to expand into this lucrative field. "The Americans are looking beyond their own saturated market toward Europe and Asia," said Simon Cole, chief executive of Unique Broadcasting Co., a European radio syndication agency with offices in London and Paris. Among its panoply of services, Unique syndicates the audio portion of MTV Europe in 16 countries.

Moreover, in contrast to the American market, Europe is steadily adding new radio stations. While Los Angeles is bulging at the seams with some 60 commercial stations, London has a mere 16, with four additional ones slated to go on the air this year.

ABC Radio Networks, based in Dallas, Texas, has been in the forefront of the American invasion, distributing "top 40" formats by Los Angeles disk jockey Rick Dees to a number of European countries. "There's a trend in Europe for the countries that have been ignoring radio to start picking up on the pace of licensing new stations," said David Kantor, executive vice president for ABC Radio Networks. "This is bound to create greater diversity in programming and more advertising interest."

Global advertisers like Nestlé SA, Coca-Cola Co. and McDonald's Corp. will soon be expanding their European radio buys, he predicted.

Meanwhile, syndication — the practice of distributing a show or format to many stations — is another staple of American radio

See RADIO, Page 15

IMF Chief Defends Mexico Acts

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The head of the International Monetary Fund mounted a spirited defense Tuesday of his organization's role in Mexico's financial crisis.

Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, dismissed as unnecessary new proposals that the world's leading industrial democracies set up a financial safety net to guard against future crises like the one Mexico had just experienced.

"The safety net already exists, and it is called the International Monetary Fund," Mr. Camdessus said.

He urged the refinement of a system of early warning signals to "prepare a common response" to international financial crisis, with the IMF retaining the lead role. This, he said, would require more cash.

Of the IMF's Mexico role, he said that it had taken "only a few hours" for the organization to agree on \$10 billion of emergency aid as part of the new \$50 billion rescue package put together last week by the U.S. government, the Bank for Interna-

See IMF, Page 14

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All banks in the group are locally managed, attuned to the language and culture of their customers. They share a philosophy that emphasizes lasting relationships and mutual trust. Those values were once the foundation of banking. At Republic, they have been and always will be.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	HK	SG	TH	Other
Amsterdam	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Frankfurt	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
London (ex)	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Madrid	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Nielsen	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York (ex)	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Paris	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Tokyo	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Taipei	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1 ECU	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1 SDR	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
London	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Frankfurt	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Paris	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Tokyo	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1-year Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
2-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
5-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
10-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
10-year Treasury bond	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Key Money Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	HK	SG	TH	Other
Amsterdam	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Frankfurt	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
London (ex)	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Madrid	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Nielsen	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
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Paris	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
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Taipei	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1 ECU	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
1 SDR	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day	210-day	240-day	270-day
Amsterdam	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Frankfurt	1.71	2.01	1.70	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
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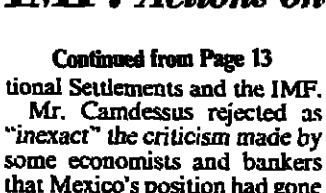
Stocks Turn Mixed On Rate Outlook

Firm Treasury Market Pushes Dollar Higher

Bond prices had been rising since Friday, when a weaker-than-expected employment report strengthened the idea that

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.3005 Swiss francs from 1.2948 francs, and to 5.3125 French francs from 5.3005. The pound fell to \$1.5565 from \$1.5600.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)



Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.44	0.44
Silver, Troy oz	4.65	4.65
Steel (scrap), ton	133.83	133.83
Tin, lb	3.0778	N.A.
Zinc, lb	0.5735	0.5773

GASOIL (IPE)		Metric ton-lots of 100 tons			
	U.S. dollars per				
Feb	146.50	146.50	146.50	146.50	+ 0.25
Mar	148.25	147.75	148.25	148.25	- 0.50
Apr	149.25	148.25	149.00	149.00	- 0.50
May	149.50	148.75	148.75	149.25	- 0.50

Rich Growth

Wavefront Technologies Inc., used to create three-dimensional images, will also involve stock swaps, with Silicon Graphics offering new shares to acquire the company.

both companies make software for architectural graphics. The transaction will be financed by a new company, **AP-DJ**, which is a joint venture of the two companies. The company's first year of operation will be 1991. The company's first year of operation will be 1991. The company's first year of operation will be 1991.

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OECD Sees Finnish Growth

HELSINKI — The economic recovery in Finland is continue with a consumption-driven boom and modest inflation rates, but greater effort is required to curb rising state debt, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Tuesday.

The OECD said it expected gross domestic product to swell 4.8 percent in 1995 from 3.5 percent in 1994. Economic growth forecast at 3.9 percent in 1996. The growth should enable Finland to tackle its key economic problem of unemployment, it said.

While the recovery last year was fueled by exports made competitive by the devalued markka, in the next two years it will be led mostly by Finnish consumers, the OECD said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

U.S. FUTURES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Kobe a Boon for Japan's Builders

[illegible]

12 Month		High Low Stock		Div	Yld Pct	Ss	High	Low	Latest	Change
A										
250	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
251	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
252	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
253	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
254	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
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259	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
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262	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
263	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
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274	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
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283	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
284	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
285	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
286	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
287	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
288	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
289	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
290	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
291	17	17	17	17						

AMEX

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Feb. 7, 1995

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-weekly; (l) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (m) - monthly.

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SPORTS

A Great Day For Sailing

In 4 Tough Races, Conner Is 1 and 1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO—As an advertisement for yacht racing, it was an award-winning: every team on the America's Cup course sailed well, and no boat won by more than 54 seconds.

The winners were Marc Pajot's France 3, Peter Blake's Team New Zealand, John Bertrand's one-Australia and Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes, although Conner not only won a race Monday but lost one.

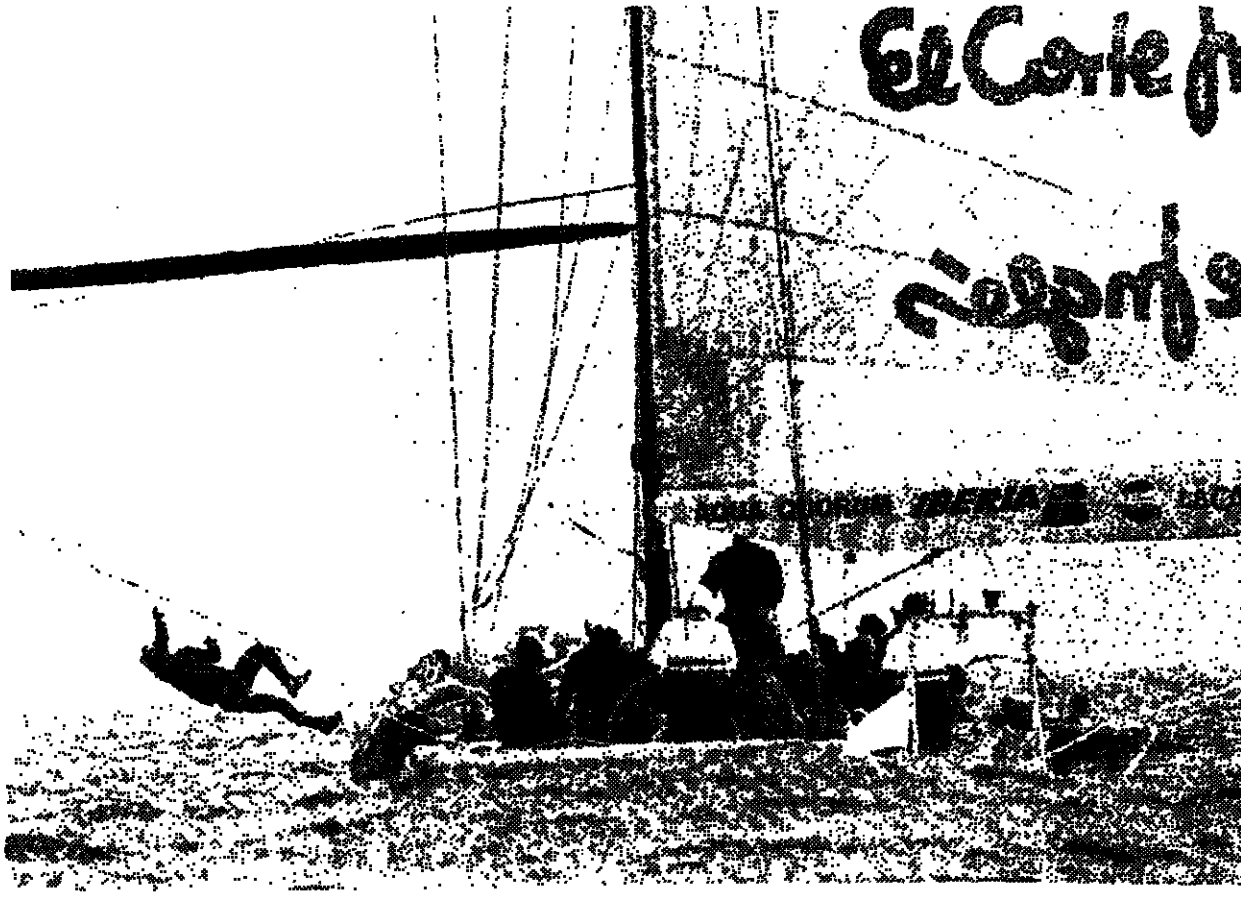
Stars & Stripes beat the all-women America3 crew by 28 seconds to retain its lead in the Citizen Cup for defenders. But Conner also lost the two points gained by beating America3 on Friday when the second round-robin between the three defense syndicates was shortened from nine races to six because of weather postponements.

"We're going to have some great races in the America's Cup in the rounds to come," said Peter Lester, tactician on Tag Heuer Challenge.

The most dramatic day was between France 3 and Pedro Campos's Rioja de España, which, for the first time in the trials, proved it has potential.

"We broke a runner on the last leg and were unable to jibe to cover our preferred side," Campos said, ecstatic with the result. "But we're looking forward to round 3 now the boat is looking more competitive."

Rioja de España won the start, after forcing France 3 over the line and held the lead until the two final legs. The fierce tacking and jibing continued with France 3 leading across the finish line first, with a 22-second advantage.



A crewman on Rioja de España was sent "aloft" during the fierce tacking and jibing with France 3.

Team New Zealand's defeated Chris Dickson's Tag Heuer by 54 seconds, while one-Australia fought off a charge to the finish by Syd Fischer's Sydney 95 and won by 19 seconds.

Sydney 95 was sailing with a change in the afterguard. Michael Coxon helmed the entire race in the absence of Neville Wittey, who has temporarily returned to Australia. Neal McDonald took over as tactician.

Team New Zealand kept its one-point lead in the Louis Vuitton Cup standings

and is guaranteed of finishing first because one-Australia, with its race, completed the second round. NZL-39 could pull into a tie for second if it beat France 3 on Wednesday.

On the defenders' course, America3, skippered by Leslie Egnot, pushed Stars & Stripes hard but could never get past. "As hard as these races are to win, obviously it's disappointing to have one taken away," said Conner.

With three weather postponements and only two reserve racing days sched-

uled, the defenders' competition was reduced and priority given to the set of races that was closest to completion. So Saturday's race between America3 and Young America, which was postponed by fog, was rescheduled for Wednesday.

That will complete the round-robin, with each syndicate having sailed against its opponents just twice instead of the scheduled three times.

Conner retained a 9-7 lead over Young America, with America3 in third place with three points. (Reuters, AP)

El Corleone Peter Shilton's Despond

LONDON—In the world of the obsessed, a mark in history is all. Peter Shilton, who subordinated everything from infancy to his 45th year to performing as a goalkeeper, felt secure whenever he looked at the record book.

He ranked first on list of soccer players who had represented their country. "I feel so proud," he wrote in his new coaching manual, "Shilton on Goalkeeping," "to have set the world record of 125 caps."

To one so dedicated, so insular, so obsessed, this fame eased the onset of slowed reflexes, the dulling of ability that eventually erodes all champions. Shilton could just about cope with being England's former No. 1. Withdrawal was soothed somewhat by the world record. Slowly but surely, however, others are closing on him. He feels, metaphorically, the heavy breathing of Lothar Matthäus, the German captain whose accumulation of caps has reached 122, and Thomas Ravelli, Sweden's goalie, who has 121.

Fate seemed to step in last month when Matthäus ruptured his left Achilles' tendon during practice in Frankfurt. A serious injury at any time, it is potentially terminal to the career of a man of 33. Still, Matthäus is a renowned battler, having defied the odds once before in coming back from a fearful knee injury. Shilton knows better than most the competitive edge Matthäus can summon.

They met at 12 paces during the 1990 World Cup, and Matthäus effectively aborted Shilton's international career. It was the shootout in the semifinal in Turin, and Matthäus, with the cold heart of a sniper, converted one of the penalties that deprived England of a place in the final.

There was a handshake, but no compassion. It would stretch romantic notions of sportsmanship to suggest that Shilton has not experienced a twinge of relief now that Matthäus seems unlikely to take his place in the all-time listing.

Ravelli, however, just might. Still the best goalkeeper in Sweden, he of the popping eyes and the acrobatic eccentricity should, barring injury, move on to 126 caps.

There is the rub: 126 is suddenly insufficient. FIFA, the sport's governing body, has had a recount, making Shilton, Matthäus and Ravelli also-rans. A fellow named Majed Abdullah, or it is Majed Ahmed Mohammed, is now credited with 147 caps for Saudi Arabia.

It would be churlish to question his claim to history just because we know little about the quality of opponents he meets. Saudi Arabia plays a lot of games. It played 32 international matches, more than any other country, in 1994. At the World Cup, its football was a revelation, and whether or not FIFA was confused by his name, the 35-year-old Abdullah rejoices in the sobriquet "Desert Pele."

A good player, obviously durable, he now has 22 caps more than Shilton, above and beyond the great names among 26 individuals who reached a century of national appearances.

In Abdullah's wake are Dino Zoff, the Italian model of concentration (112 caps); Bobby Charlton, the gentleman of England's midfield (106); Franz Beckenbauer, Germany's Kaiser (103); Jozsef Bozsik, one of Hungary's Magical Magyars (102); and Djalma Santos, the most capped Brazilian (100). Pete Maradona? Puskas? Di Stefano? Cruyff? A million memories, not enough caps. They played against the best, their names left indelible prints on the sport, but the FIFA 100-Club does not accommodate them.

FIFA SCRUTINIZED the list sent by the Saudi association," said the official explanation. "The main obstacle was the player's variety of names that demanded meticulous comparison of information on international matches on the data bank, which yielded supposedly different players. The investigation, in fact, revealed that it concerned one and the same player."

No disrespect to Abdullah. His team gave the Netherlands a mighty scare during the 1994 World Cup, then beat Belgium in the heat of the American summer. The Saudis, under Brazilian tutelage, have advanced their game splendidly. Moreover, they taught us something about humility in victory and grace in defeat.

Nevertheless, I wish the revision of statistics could have come at a later date. Peter Shilton is having a troubled time trying to adjust to life outside of the goalposts.

This is not surprising. He and his family built his childhood around the aspiration of keeping goal. His parents, his brothers, too, were ordinary folk living with this utterly one-eyed kid.

Why, when Peter feared he might not grow tall enough to reach his dreams, Mum or Dad, sometimes both, would pull on his ankles while he clung with his hands to the stair rail. "It sounds ridiculous now," he admits, "but my arms are two inches longer than normal for my build."

If only it were just a physical abnormality. Many sporting champions, perhaps all, are freaks in the way they give their all to the narrow goal of aspiration. When they come out of that, they long to be normal.

Shilton is failing. At his peak he earned more than any other contemporary British player. He even won a court battle against the Inland Revenue: The tax collector claimed that £75,000 received during one of his five changes of clubs was a taxable perk: Shilton's advisers persuaded a judge it was a "golden handshake" not subject to tax. But five years on, Shilton has just been sacked from his first attempt at team management, because of tax debts and creditors, including a race horse trainer, who threaten to bankrupt him over huge, unpaid bills.

Shilton has not kept books the way he kept goal. Money has run through his fingers, friends and funds are deserting him. And just when he needs it most, he is stripped of the record that means so much to a suddenly disoriented former athlete.

AC Milan officials said they had demanded exemplary behavior from the team's fans for Wednesday night's European Super Cup second leg match against Arsenal.

It will be the first soccer game played in Italy since a young Genoa supporter was stabbed to death, allegedly by a Milan fan, on Jan. 29.

A Milan spokesman said that about 2,000 English fans were expected for the match in the San Siro, but "there won't be any special security measures for them. They will all be housed in a special sector of the stadium, segregated from the Milan fans. What we're most concerned about is how our fans behave." (Reuters)

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Orlando	34	10	763	GB
New York	29	15	639	—
Boston	18	27	602	19
New Jersey	19	26	598	18
Miami	14	32	554	24
Philadelphia	14	32	554	24
Washington	11	35	529	27

Central Division

Charlotte	30	14	622	—
Cleveland	27	18	620	2
Indiana	24	21	591	5
Chicago	23	22	590	6
Atlanta	21	24	607	8
Memphis	17	29	570	13
Detroit	14	32	544	18

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Utah	34	12	739	—
San Antonio	29	17	624	5
Houston	28	18	626	6
Denver	26	20	655	8
Dallas	18	28	601	15
Minnesota	10	36	522	23

Pacific Division

Phoenix	34	10	763	—
Seattle	32	11	744	2
L.A. Lakers	28	15	698	7
Sacramento	25	19	648	10
Portland	24	20	645	11
Golden State	13	30	532	21
L.A. Clippers	7	36	492	28

MONDAY'S RESULTS

DET	91	87	23	22	25	—
NY	101	97	24	23	24	—
CHI	101	97	24	23	24	—
PHI	101	97	24	23	24	—
ATL	101	97	24	23	24	—
WAS	101	97	24	23	24	—
IND	101	97	24	23	24	—
SEA	101	97	24	23	24	—
MEM	101	97	24	23	24	—
OKC	101	97	24	23	24	—
MIN	101	97	24	23	24	—
UTA	101	97	24	23	24	—
SAS	101	97	24	23	24	—
PHO	101	97	24	23	24	—
GSW	101	97	24	23	24	—
LA	101	97	24	23	24	—
MEM	101	97	24	23	24	—
OKC	101	97	24	23	24	—
MIN	101	97	24	23	24	—
UTA	101	97	24	23	24	—
SAS	101	97	24	23	24	—
PHO	101	97	24	23	24	—
GSW	101	97	24	23	24	—
LA	101	97	24	23	24	—

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press men's college basketball poll fared Monday:

1. Kentucky (17-1, 4-1) lost to No. 34 Oklahoma State 79-77. West: vs. Oklahoma, Saturday; vs. Connecticut (18-1, 11-1) beat Pittsburgh (15-1, 1-1) 90-61. West: at No. 10 Syracuse Sunday; 24 Oklahoma State (14-4, 1-1) beat No. 2 Kansas 79-64. West: at No. 13 Missouri Saturday.

Other Major College Scores

EAST
Buffalo 107, Chicago 81, 7
Marist 74, Fairfield 61, 60
SOUTH
Alabama 86, Prairie View 74
Appalachian St. 66, Georgia Southern 53
Austin Peay 89, Tennessee St. 78
Cant. Florida 101, Centenary 92
Charleston Southern 71, Winthrop 73
Chapel Hill 64, Wake 61
Cincinnati 84, Miami 61
E. Kentucky 71, SE Missouri 64
E. Tennessee St. 75, Furman 61
East Carolina 64, George Mason 62
Grambling St. 90, Albany St. 89
Jackson St. 61, Texas Southern 57
Marshall 73, W. Carolina 65
Mid. Tenn. St. 87, Sam Houston St. 68
Miss. Valley St. 103, Southern U. 89
Morehead St. 80, Murray St. 74
Moravian St. 75, Howard U. 71
N. Carolina A&T 68, Delaware St. 40
N.C.-Wilmington St. 66, Carolina 44
Nicholls St. 87, Sam Houston St. 68
Radford 61, Mc-Bethlehem County 54
Shelton St. 76, Louisiana 71
Tennessee Tech 74, Tennessee 59
Towson St. 71, Liberty 71
Va. Commonwealth St. 61, Old Dominion 67
MIDWEST
Bradley 76, Evansville 76, 67
E. Illinois 76, McKean City 61
Indiana St. 72, Creighton 62
S. Illinois 66, N. Iowa 45
Valparaiso 69, W. Illinois 41
Youngstown St. 71, NE Illinois 30
SOUTHWEST
Oral Roberts 75, Texas-San Antonio 62
New Mexico St. 61, Fair West 55
Cleveland St. 76, Cal Poly-SLO 64
S. Utah 94, Texas Wesleyan 55

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Shelton St. 76, Louisiana 71
Tennessee Tech 74, Tennessee 59
Towson St. 71, Liberty 71
Va. Commonwealth St. 61, Old Dominion 67
MIDWEST
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E. Illinois 76, McKean City 61
Indiana St. 72, Creighton 62
S. Illinois 66, N. Iowa 45
Valparaiso 69, W. Illinois 41
Youngstown St. 71, NE Illinois 30
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Other Major College Scores

EAST
Buffalo 107, Chicago 81, 7
Marist 74, Fairfield 61, 60
SOUTH
Alabama 86, Prairie View 74
Appalachian St. 66, Georgia Southern 53
Austin Peay 89, Tennessee St. 78
Cant. Florida 101, Centenary 92
Charleston Southern 71, Winthrop 73
Chapel Hill 64, Wake 61
Cincinnati 84, Miami 61
E. Kentucky 71, SE Missouri 64
E. Tennessee St. 75, Furman 61
East Carolina 64, George Mason 62
Grambling St. 90, Albany St. 89
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OBSERVER

Extra! 8 Columns for 1

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Due to ease-taking, the next eight issues of this column will not appear. Following are pieces of inspirational material — some of it's been moldering in our "Ideas" file for years — on which they would have been based.

Each of the eight items will make you instantly visualize the column it would have inspired. Each comes with an appropriate headline.

1. When the Hanging Was Good: Jasper Ridley's "Henry VIII: The Politics of Tyranny" says that by 1536 hanging had long been a punishment in England for all felonies — murder, rape, sodomy, arson, forgery, robbery and theft. Officials' letters surviving from those days often give the number of people hanged after a recent assize, or court session.

Ridley found that the figures varied from 6 to 14. "If an average of 10 persons were hanged at every session, this means that 40 a year would be hanged in every county, which means 1,600 a year in the 40 counties." This would amount to about 60,000 hanged during the 38 years Henry reigned, or more than 2 percent of England's 2.8 million inhabitants.

2. More Free Zones, Please: The Long Island Rail Road has declared Car 161 on Train 2710 "cellular free." Also Car 141 on Train 2708. Signs: "Please refrain from using your cellular phones inside these cars." Now how about gun-free zones, rudeness-free zones, laptop-computer-free zones?

3. University Prez Says Mom and Dad Made Him a Breathe: Richard Berendzen, former president of American University, says he was driven to make obscene phone calls because he was sexually abused by both parents. He has written a book.

of course. How about a confession-free zone?

4. Harold Pinter Yarns for Early Grave: In a 1966 interview Pinter told Lillian Ross: "My doctor advises me against drinking, but I'm ignoring his advice. I have no wish to be 88. I feel pretty exhausted now that I'm 56." How does he feel 29 years later, in 1995, now that he's 64? Or is he dead? Check!

5. Easy Millions Against Anita: The Washington Post reports that one of the Oklahomaans fighting an endowed chair for Anita Hill at the University of Oklahoma is E. Z. Million, president of the Oklahoma Conservative Committee.

6. Letting the Side Down: Has everybody heard the one about the space program that didn't cost enough? The government wanted to shut it down. It would have, too, if there hadn't been a lot of TV and newspaper attention paid to pictures it took of the underside of the moon.

7. Deviancy Defined Down at Yankee Stadium: At the New York Yankees' 1994 home opener, says Newsday, materials thrown between the stadium's upper deck and bleachers included pretzels, crushed cans, beer in cups and hot dogs. "not to mention vulgarity." A stadium official said, "It's not that unusual for a crowd of 56,000."

8. The Grievance Profession — Father of Whining Dies: British playwright John Osborne died in December. He'd won an Academy Award for his screenplay of "Tom Jones." His obit writers, however, remembered him, not surprisingly, as Britain's famously "angry young man," whose long kvetch of a play, "Look Back in Anger," marked a new age of British soreheads. He was only a year older than Harold Pinter, who, it turns out, is still alive.

New York Times Service

That Outlaw Thing: Song Gangster Waylon Jennings

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Waylon Jennings is a 57-year-old living legend with rugged good looks, a swagger and an attitude. There's none of the fragility often associated with inactive drug addicts, and the gleam in his eye as he talks about the old days leads you to believe that he does not remember them as being all that bad. Aaaaah, all those smashed hotel rooms! The attitude is, I'm glad it's over but I ain't sorry it happened.

The attitude is, I'm glad it's over but I ain't sorry it happened.

Jennings and Willie Nelson were the first country singers to reach college kids, lawyers, doctors, politicians and blue-collar workers. Their collaboration, "Wanted: The Outlaws," became the first LP recorded in Nashville to sell a million copies. The Country Music Association named Jennings male vocalist of the year in 1975. Jennings, Nelson, Cash and Kris Kristofferson formed a supergroup called The Highwaymen in the '80s. These gangsters of song looked down on Nashville's uptight image and opened the mass market, so that Garth Brooks' squeaky-clean product can now sell seven million units.

"Every business has a system that works for 80 percent of the people in it," says Jennings, with just the tenor that other 20 percent who can't fit in. That's what happened to me, and it happened to Willie and it happened to Johnny [Cash was voted "Comeback of 1994" by Billboard magazine.] We just couldn't do it the way it was set up."

"Many years ago," writes producer Don Was in the notes for Jennings' new album "Waymore's Blues (BMO)," "Mr. Jennings carved a swath of wild freedom and abandon across the nation that, in retrospect, makes Guns N' Roses look like a troop of altar boys." A statement of

fact, a credit, not a boast. Wild abandon indeed. This is beginning to read like a fast lane commercial.

Jennings denies nothing: "I thought I was bulletproof. Me and Johnny wouldn't walk into a room, we'd float on it. We used to wear out our cars from the inside out." What he calls "this fame thing" got to the point where they thought they were "above society's rules." He was "higher than a kite" for 21 years and at the end his cocaine habit was costing him \$1,500 a day.

Here but for the lack of grace of God go Janis and Jimi and the other members of what Kurt Cobain's mother called "that stupid club." Is it luck or what? Experts say that drug use into a communal social life is easier to recover from than escaping alone in fear in closets. Drugs were central to these hippie cowboys. "On the Road Again" making-music-around-the-campfire-with-their-friends ethic. So their traditional values saved them. They enjoy picking guitars and driving old cars and tend not to torture themselves with ambition and being "creative." Drugs remained basically recreational. Life was recreational.

A spotlight on Waylon Jennings' druggie past is pertinent because his loaded-Robin Hood, when-you-live-outside-the-law-you-must-be-honest image has become his logo. In his September days, however, his life has taken on a bourgeois tinge. He has been "in transit for 10 years" living on his ranch 10 miles south of Nashville with his wife and 15-year-old son, who "has already informed us that we can't sell the house because he's going to live there when he gets married."

Jennings was born in 1937 in Littlefield, Texas, where he grew up listening to Ernest Tubb and Bobbie Blue Bland. He was a disk jockey in Odessa at the age of 12. In 1955, he met Buddy Holly, who produced his first record, "Jole Blon." Holly hired him as a sideman.



Christian Rock

Jennings: "There's always that 20 percent who can't fit in."

At 2 A.M. on Feb. 3, 1959, it was 40 degrees below zero in Mason City, Iowa. Jennings was on tour with Holly and a rock 'n' roll package including Richie Valens and the Big Bopper (J.P. Richardson). The bus had been freezing up. The Big Bopper had the flu. He looked so sick that Jennings offered him his seat on the Beechcraft Bonanza Holly had chartered to get to the next gig in Moorhead, Minnesota. The plane crashed in a

blizzard, killing Holly, Valens and Richardson. Jennings felt guilty about it for years.

Richardson's wife resented him at first but finally accepted that it had been out of his control. Years later, "one day this gangly kid somehow gets his butt past security and plops down next to me on my tour bus and he says: 'Hi, I'm Big Bopper Junior and I want you to tell me about my daddy.' I said, 'Well, son, your daddy

was a crap-shootin' son of a gun and a good ol' boy and I miss him. Now, tell me how the heck you got on my bus." That kind of relaxed it down."

Jennings has been talking to interviewers all day. He talked to the media in London yesterday and he will be talking in Stockholm tomorrow. "You must be plumb talked in line," remarks the last journalist in line.

Glancing through his Presidential Suite window at the Eiffel Tower lighting up at dusk, Jennings chuckles. "You can't talk me out. I can talk the wheels off a Volkswagen." You rock on he's said that before, though then it may have been feathers off a chicken. Even with a highly developed sense of irony like his it's hard to escape the clichés you were born into.

"Mamma, Don't Let Your Babies Grow Up to Be Cowboys," a song Jennings and Nelson won a Grammy for, is an ode loaded with kitsch to jobs for which you do not have to change your clothes (cowboys would "rather give you a song than diamonds or gold"). It can also be applied to other marginal bands like card dealers, Gypsies and such solitary gunslinging jazz musicians as Lester Young, Thelonious Monk and Miles Davis ("they never stay home and they're always alone"). Miles wrote a tune called "Willie Nelson," remember (they had the same manager), and these people all tell down-home heartland stories with grainy textures and minimal melodies.

They all also know how to disappear. Jennings wrote "Luchambach," a song named for a Texas town where Willie Nelson used to go to play dominoes on front porches with the old-timers. Miles disappeared by staying in penthouses painting. They faded out of focus into the mists with Byronic waves of the cape on the way to some heroic action — always to appear again with more stories to tell. Charlie Parker was once asked why he liked the country singer Hank Williams. "Listen to the stories, man," Bird replied. "These cats really know how to tell stories."

WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
Today	High	Low	Temp	Today	High	Low	Temp
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	16/11	12/5	17/12	Bangkok	32/28	27/21	30/29
Amsterdam	8/4	3/2	5/1	Beijing	1/1	-1/1	1/1
Ankara	8/4	3/2	5/1	Bombay	32/28	27/21	30/29
Antwerp	15/10	7/1	13/5	Hong Kong	18/14	13/5	15/16
Athens	14/9	9/4	11/7	Manila	28/24	22/17	25/23
Basel	8/4	3/2	5/1	New Delhi	28/24	22/17	25/23
Berlin	6/4	2/0	3/1	Seoul	7/4	-2/1	4/0
Birmingham	4/3	2/0	5/1	Singapore	28/24	22/17	25/23
Bombay	32/28	27/21	30/29	Taipei	18/14	13/5	15/16
Buenos Aires	18/14	13/5	15/16	Tokyo	10/6	2/0	3/4
Cairo	23/17	17/11	20/19				
Cape Town	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Cebu	28/24	22/17	25/23				
Chicago	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Copenhagen	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Dallas	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Dhaka	28/24	22/17	25/23				
Dublin	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Edinburgh	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Geneva	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Helsinki	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Istanbul	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Los Angeles	18/14	13/5	15/16				
London	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Madrid	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Moscow	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Munich	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Nairobi	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Paris	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Peking	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Rangoon	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Rio de Janeiro	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Rome	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Sao Paulo	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Shanghai	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Singapore	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Sydney	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Taipei	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Tokyo	18/14	13/5	15/16				
Yokohama	18/14	13/5	15/16				

PEOPLE

TWO relative unknowns, the author Sharon Creech and the illustrator David Diaz, have received the top awards in children's book publishing in the United States, the Newbery and Caldecott medals. The awards, presented by the American Library Association, typically go to established artists. . . . Kenneth Koch, a New York poet who is also known for his books on teaching creative writing, was awarded the Bollingen Prize in American Poetry.

Thomas N. Armstrong 3d, the founding director of the Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh, has announced his resignation, effective March 1. The news came as a surprise to many in the art world, because the museum has been open for only nine months. The museum has had tense relations with the Andy Warhol Foundation of the Visual Arts, whose vast art holdings the museum would like to own, and the Carnegie Institute, which holds the museum's purse strings, but no one would say whether these frictions figured in the resignation.

Robin Givens has been ordered out of her \$500,000 home in a private community on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, for not

paying her rent. The actress owes more than \$12,000, according to the landlord.

Fawa Hail, who figured in the Iran-contra affair as secretary to Oliver North, says she became hooked on crack cocaine after she left Washington and had to be treated for an overdose. Hail said in a TV interview that her overdose prompted her to seek help at a drug rehabilitation center.

Richard Dreyfuss, pummeled by critics last year for his directorial debut, a staging of "Hamlet" in Britain, has taken on the part of Mark Antony in a radio version of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Dreyfuss, Stacy Keach and Kelsey Grammer each earned just \$145 (\$225) from the BBC for the play, to be broadcast on Feb. 26. "These big names have been paid peanuts for the play but they felt there was a certain kudos in doing Shakespeare for British radio," a BBC spokeswoman said.

Richard Bernstein has been named a book critic of The New York Times, to succeed Margo Jefferson, who was recently named the Sunday theater critic.



CHRISTIE ON STAGE — Julie Christie will come back into the spotlight in May for a turn in the Theatre Chryd production of Harold Pinter's "Old Times" in northern Wales.

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India	001-1111	Czech Republic	001-1111	Dominican Rep.	001-1111	Sweden	001-11	Ecuador	001-11	Korea	001-11
Indonesia	001-1111	Denmark	001-1111	El Salvador	001-1111	Switzerland	001-11	Guatemala	001-1111	Malaysia	001-1111
Japan	001-1111	Finland	001-1111	Honduras	001-1111	U.K.	001-11	Guinea	001-1111		
Korea	001-1111	France	001-1111	Nicaragua	001-1111			Guinea-Bissau	001-1111		
Malaysia	001-1111	Germany	001-1111	Panama	001-1111			Guinea-Bissau	001-1111		
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